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Chaitra 2, 1894(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XI Contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 22, 1972/Chaitra 2, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Giridhar Gomango (Koraput)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Issue of Letter of Intent for setting up of Scooter Project in Hyderabad

*122. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued a Letter of Intent for sitting up a private scooter project near Hyderabad ;

(b) if so, the estimated yearly production of the project ; and

(c) the time by which the production is likely to start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

No letter of intent has recently been issued to any private party for setting up a scooter project near Hyderabad. However, letters of intent were issued in October, 1970 valid for a period of one year to two parties, namely, The Andhra Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., and Shri P. V. Ramaniah, Madras for the establishment of scooter manufacturing units in Andhra Pradesh for an annual capacity of 24,000 Nos. each. The locations proposed by these two parties are Hyderabad and Vijayawada respectively. On an application submitted by the Andhra Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation, the validity of their letter of intent has been extended upto 6/10/1972. The letter of intent granted to Shri P. V. Ramaniah lapsed on 6.10.1971, as he neither fulfilled the conditions of the letter of intent nor applied for its extension. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the time by which the unit to be set up by the Andhra Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation will go into production.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : From the statement I find that, on an application submitted by the Andhra Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation, the validity of their letter of intent has been extended upto 6-10-1972. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry scrutinised the whole aspect before issuing and extending the letter of intent from manufacturers' quota to the Andhra Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation, to the extent as to what will be the price and to what extent components would be required to be imported from foreign countries and their cost.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Unless the prototype is produced by the Corporation, we will not know exactly what will be the price of the product.

About the foreign exchange component,

no foreign exchange has been allowed to the party.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I could not follow the reply, Sir. I wanted to know the price.

MR. SPEAKER : No foreign exchange has been allowed to the party so far. So far as the price is concerned, unless the prototype is produced, they will not be in a position to give the other details.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY : I would like to know whether the Ministry has received a study report from the National Council of Applied Economic Research regarding scooter manufacture in which they have said that, if prices go up, whatever may be the total production, the demand will fall down. In view of this, May I know whether the Ministry has considered fixing up any particular price, as far as possible, whoever may be the scooter manufacturers ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The prices of different scooters which are available in the market are : Bajaj Rs 2,434 ; Lambretta Rs. 2,425 ; Fantabulous, self starter, Rs 3, 200 ; Rajdoot Rs. 3,275.

SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY : I want to know whether steps have been taken by the Ministry so that prices may not go up. If the prices go up, the demand will fall down. That was said by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given the prices of those which are already produced.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : स्कूटर की माँग और आज जितना उत्पादन स्कूटर का हो रहा है, इसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार की दृष्टि में यह बात है कि स्कूटर पर बहुत बड़ा ब्लैक चल रहा है। क्या अन्य क्षेत्रों में इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई विचार किया है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : स्कूटर बनाने वाली कम्पनियों को स्कूटर बनाने की इस समय जितनी अनुमति थी, अब उस से अधिक उत्पादन करने की अनुमति दी गई है। सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि कोई सरकारी कम्पनी बनाई जाय जो काफी संख्या में स्कूटर का उत्पादन कर सके तथा इस समय जो स्कूटरों का अभाव है, उसकी पूर्ति कर सके।

घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था का चौथी योजना पर प्रभाव

+

*125. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था की गई थी और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) उसका योजना तथा देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) It has enabled reasonable step-up in the Plan outlays and also helped in further activising the economy.

(c) The excess demand situation no doubt aggravated the pressure on prices but this could not be regarded as too much considering the inevitable increases in defence expenditure, expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh, relief for natural calamities and the much needed step-up in the Plan outlays. To moderate the effect of deficit financing on prices and the general economic situation, the Government has taken a number of measures like strict regulation of credit, continuance of physical controls, strengthening of the public distribution system, building up of buffer stocks, suspension of forward trading in gur and certain oilseeds and edible

oils, reliance on non-inflationary methods of resource mobilisation and stricter control on overdrafts

Statement

(Rs crores)

	Centre	States	Total
Fourth Plan			
Original estimate	850	—	850
Estimate given in Mid term Appraisal document	1100	103	1203
1969 70 (Actuals)	89 (—)	31	58
1970 71 (Actuals)	231	134	365
1971 72 (Latest estimates)	365	158	523
1972-73 (Estimates)	247 (—)	67*	175
Total for 4 years	947	175	1121

*Represents repayment of a part of the overdrafts by the States

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय जो रकम सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है, उसमे यह बताया गया है कि हमारा पचवर्षीय योजना पर 850 करोड रुपये खर्च करने का अनुमान था, लेकिन वह यह बढ कर 1500 करोड रुपये पर पहुच गया है। मै जानना चाहता हू कि इस के इतना बढने का मूल कारण क्या है और जो पूरा नही हो रहा है, इस का मूल कारण क्या है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA Sir, as I have said, in view of the various difficulties that we have faced, we had to take recourse to deficit financing, but I would like to assure this House that all possible care is being taken by the Government to see that deficit financing is used for productive propose and for stepping up more and more production so that it becomes a development finance

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : राज्यो द्वारा जो ओवर ड्राफ्ट किया जाता है, आप ने अपने वक्तव्य मे उसका उल्लेख नही किया है कि किन-किन राज्यो ने कितना-कितना ओवर ड्राफ्ट निकाला है तथा इस का वसूल करने के लिए आप के पास कौन सा तरीका है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA The question was not regarding overdrafts and naturally it has not been mentioned in the reply But, at the same time I would like to assure this House today that henceforward no State Government will be allowed to have any overdrafts beyond what they have already done We have adopted a system whereby we can recover the overdrafts already taken by the State Governments and during 1972 73 we shall be having a recovery to the tune of Rs 67 crores and thereby the deficit finance will come to the tune of Rs 175 crores as was explained by the hon Finance Minister

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैने पूछा था कि किन-किन राज्यो ने कितना पैसा निकाला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह सवाल इस मे नही आता है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA That was not the question If notice is given, I will give the reply

MR SPEAKER Anyway I have explained it to the hon Member But in the statement you have already mentioned it and the question arises because of that It is for the Department to take care of that Either do not mention it or when you mention it you should be able to give further information

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय उन्होने अपने उत्तर मे कहा है, लेकिन यह नही बताया कि किन-किन राज्यो ने कितना कितना लिया है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA I entirely agree that I have mentioned regarding overdrafts already taken by the State Governments,

MR. SPEAKER : That fully justifies his asking that question.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have not got that information regarding State-wise overdrafts to-day.

MR. SPEAKER : You may supply the information to the hon Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us, if he is able to, as to, out of the total allocation for the Fourth Plan, how much roughly is oriented for increase in generation of basic wealth or GNP ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Sir, I may say, it is very difficult to bifurcate how much is to be devoted for the generation of wealth. But, as I have said earlier on, whenever any recourse is taken for deficit financing, if the national wealth or national income is not commensurate with that deficit financing, it certainly adds in creating the inflationary trends in the country...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is what you have done in the past.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : That is why you may see in the Central Budget of this year that all possible measures are being taken to see that deficit financing is brought down lower and lower, and it is the reason why we have brought this down to the tune of Rs. 240 crores this year.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I say that as a Member of the Unemployment Committee we visited West Bengal and we asked the Financial Commissioner, out of the total fourth plan allocation for West Bengal, how much is to be spent in increasing the GNP. How said, 'very little'.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, that is not a very healthy practice. You bring in some personal knowledge and ask a question. That is not asking a question. It is only confirmation of something.

श्री झारखंडे राय : क्या योजना मन्त्री बतायेंगे कि पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के फलस्वरूप देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में क्या परिवर्तन आया है और जो भी नया धन हमारे देश में इन योजनाओं के चलते पैदा हुआ है उसका 70 फीसदी कुछ परिवारों में गया है और 30 फीसदी जनता के बीच में—क्या यह सही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सही तो होगा लेकिन मुझे बताइये आपका यह सवाल पैदा होना भी सही है या नही ।

श्री झारखंडे राय : मेरा सवाल मन्त्री जी के उत्तर से पैदा होता है, इस सवाल से नहीं पैदा होता है ।

MR SPEAKER : I am sorry ; your question does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : What is the formula adopted by the Planning Commission in the matter of making allocation of funds ? Is it on the basis of population or on the basis of backwardness of the State ? The Minister may come forward and say, it is based on the basis of population and the backwardness of the State. But, at the same time, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the fact that for the year 1970-71, the Planning Commission had allocated Rs. 803 crores to the several States. But, at the same time, some forward States got more funds...

MR. SPEAKER : Are you asking a question or giving the information yourself ? Please don't do it ; ask a straight question.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : On what basis is the Planning Commission making these allocations ? I would like to know that.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I am afraid this is not relevant to the main question, Sir. But, I may say, that it is on the basis of the recommendations made by the National Development Council, that these allocations regarding Central assistance to State Governments are made.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : What are those recommendations ?

MR. SPEAKER : Letter on. Not out of this ; not arising out of this question.

Quality of X-Ray Film produced in Public Sector Project

*126 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 23rd January, 1972 to the effect that X ray film produced in the public sector project was of poor quality and that there was no check on the quality of film produced in the factory,

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained the opinion of non Governmental organisations using X ray film in question about its quality and

(c) the percentage of rejection that the manufacturing unit suffers per year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) At the stage of conversion, rejection due to manufacturing defects and sampling during 1970 71 was 48 26% This has been progressively brought down and the current range is 10 to 20 % Certain improvements to the equipment and the process have been undertaken to better the performance. There is also a rejection of 10 % due to edge trimmings which is not a manufacturing defect and which is also not avoidable

SHRI N K SANGHI May I know whether the percentage of rejection last year was 40 ? Actually, in the medical world today, in fact, in this year's convention held in the month of January, a bitter complaint has been made against the quality of X-ray film manufactured in India and it has been said that the quality has considerably gone down ? Am I to understand that the examination of the film in the factory is now leniently done with the result that the rejection is only 10 to 20 per cent, and more sub-standard quality of X-ray film is now sold in the market ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD We have seen the reports and also their comments, and after that, we have taken certain steps to improve the quality in the Hindustan Photo Films

SHRI N K SANGHI May I know whether with a view to improving the quality of the X-ray films, Government are getting any technical know how or any expert committee from any foreign country who can look into the quality of the X-ray film produced in India or the factory will continue to function in the manner in which it is doing at present ? They have not been able to fill up important posts in the factory After Shri Hariharan, the Chief Production Manager's post has not been filled, and after Shri Rajan was shifted as managing director no new incumbent has been appointed, In view of this may I know what effective steps Government are going to take to see that the quality of the X ray film produced there is improved ?

MR SPEAKER While asking questions, Members tend to make speeches also

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD Regarding the management of the Hindustan Photo Films we have taken action As regards the other suggestion we are in consultation with certain foreign firms, and after finalisation of those consultations, we shall take certain steps to improve the quality of the films

MR SPEAKER The hon Member had asked another question also After Mr Rajan, has any new incumbent been appointed ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD A new managing director has been appointed

DR KAILAS In view of the overall shortage of the X ray films in Government and non Government hospitals, May I know whether Government are thinking of increasing the production of X ray films and, if at all they are thinking of doing so, may I know whether they have got figures in regard to the shortage per month or per year ?

MR SPEAKER The main question is about the quality of the films The hon Member cannot create a supplementary question out of the main question in this manner

DR KAILAS Quality is interlinked with the shortage If the production is 20 per cent less or the rejection is 40 per cent, to

that extent, we are not self-sufficient in X-ray films

MR SPEAKER I appreciate the hon Member's anxiety But, unfortunately, the scope of the main question is very limited. If the hon Minister is in a position to answer it, I have no objection

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD Let me give the production figures for the last few months The figures were as follows

September,	1971	10,947
October,	1971	71 895
November,	1971	19,724
December,	1971	62 647
January,	1972	60,378
February,	1972	68,170

The figures would show that the production is going up

SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO May I know from the hon Minister the progress regarding the production of colour films in the Hindustan Photofilms ?

MR SPEAKER I appreciate the hon Member's question, but the main question relates only to the quality of X ray films

Foreign Exchange for Import of Goods to increase Industrial Production

+

*128 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH
SHRI M C DAGA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the finding of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) that nine to ten per cent increase in industrial production can be achieved in 1972, provided foreign exchange reserves are drawn upon to secure essential imports , and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House

Statement

The NCAER study, while it has made some useful contribution, has not fully taken into consideration the diverse reasons affecting the growth rates of different industries of which shortage of imported raw materials is one Government are endeavouring to maximise industrial production by taking various measures including the provisions of foreign exchange for essential imports In this context, however the need for increased self reliance and for greater indigenous production of items hitherto imported has to be kept in mind Consistent with the above objective, which liberalisation of import policy can be considered selectively in the interest of increased industrial and economic activity, Government do not favour a sharp decline in foreign exchange reserves following an indiscriminate liberalisation of imports that cannot be sustained over a period of time and cannot contribute to continuous and self sustaining growth based on self reliance

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH From the statement I find

> "The NCAER study, while it has made some useful contribution, has not fully taken into consideration the diverse reasons affecting the growth rates of different industries of which shortage of imported raw materials is one."

In this context may I know whether the Government will ask the NCAER again to go into the details and produce an exhaustive report ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD It has been done It is a suggestion for action

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH What are the bottlenecks in the way of increased production ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD As has been made clear in this House from time to time, one is shortage of raw materials, the other is inadequate technical knowhow ; then

there is fall in demand All these factors have contributed to it

SHRI JROTIRMOY BOSU Dearth of working capital

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : We are taking steps to see that there is no shortage of raw materials which is in certain sectors We are also taking steps to improve technical know-how Steps are also being taken to increase the installed capacity and use it fully

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU He must know that dearth of workm's capital is one of the main things

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आवश्यक आयात के लिए धन रिजर्व कर दिया है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बतला सकते हैं कि उसमें इक्विमार्केटिंग होती है या नहीं, पूरा उस का उत्पादन होता है अथवा नहीं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह एक नया सवाल है जिसकी मेरे पास अभी डिटेल जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं समझा नहीं मंत्री महोदय ने क्या उत्तर दिया ? यह जो आयात होता है उस का पूरा उत्पादन होता है या नहीं ?

MR SPEAKER Order, order

SHRI R S PANDEY The NCAER has come to the conclusion that in 1972 if certain reserves of foreign exchange are provided, economic and industrial growth could be raised to 9-10 per cent. What is the extent of the reserves of foreign exchange suggested ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD In their report, they have suggested for steel, cotton textiles, sugar , at the same time, they have also suggested that Government should take all steps to see that indigenous production is stepped up So we are examining this suggestion and making all efforts to see that indigenous production is stepped up

Radio Station at Cachar

*129 SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the progress made in establishing the Radio Station at Cachar in the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : The transmitter and studio equipment have been installed and the station will be commissioned within the first quarter of 1972 73 To begin with, it will have limited facilities These will be expanded during the next two years and the project completed in all respects before the end of the Fourth Plan

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA What will be the power of the transmitter and what will be the area of coverage ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY This is a 10 kw medium wave transmitter and will cover Silchar and a little beyond

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA How many miles beyond Silchar ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY It is not possible to say exactly how many miles but it will cover the entire Silchar and a little beyond

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA Will it cover the whole district of Cachar and any other area ?

MR SPEAKER I did not want to come in between two hon lady members But a third question is not allowed

P&T Department Medical Reimbursement Claims

*130 SHRI V MAYAVAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the progress of implementation of the recommendations by the Efficiency Bureau of the P & T Board for reducing the incidence of medical reimbursement claims

(b) whether the incidence of medical reimbursement claims has been reduced as a result to this , and

(c) the number of claims for medical

reimbursement after the recommendations have been implemented and how they compare with the claims before the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Action on most of the accepted recommendations of the Efficiency Bureau in respect of medical reimbursement can be taken only with the concurrence of Ministry of Health as amendments or modifications of the existing orders issued by them are involved. The recommendations, therefore, have been referred to the Ministry of Health for their consideration. Action on such of the accepted recommendations which was within the competence of the P & T Board has been taken.

(b) and (c). The Efficiency Bureau had suggested measures for the prevention of submission of irregular medical claims by the P & T staff and the detection of such claims. The recommendations would not have a direct bearing on the total number of medical claims. It is too early to say whether the number of irregular medical claims has come down, because most of the recommendations of the Efficiency Bureau are still under the consideration of Ministry of Health.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : May I know from the hon. Minister of Communications when the Efficiency Bureau submitted the report, when the recommendations were sent to the Health Ministry for its concurrence, and when the Health Ministry is likely to give its concurrence ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : The Bureau submitted its recommendations sometime in 1969. The recommendations were considered by the P & T Board and the matter has been under consideration in the Ministry of Health since March, 1970.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : May I know whether the recommendations have been within the competence of the P & T Board, and also what is the nature of action taken by the P & T Board on such recommendations ? Please state in brief the measures suggested by the Efficiency Bureau for the prevention of submission of irregular medical claims by the P & T staff. How is it argued here that the recommendations would not have a bearing on the total number of medical claims ? As and when the number of irregular claims are checked and brought under control, naturally the number of claims would get minimised

MR. SPEAKER : The question and a suggestion are coming together.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : A part of the question is a suggestion for action. But the only question that calls for answer is, which is the recommendation that we have accepted. It is about maintaining a register about the suspect claims, or the people making suspect claims : those against chemists who were suspected of making false bills or those medical attendants who were suspected to be not playing fair. If the department have some such suspicion, a separate register is maintained for them. That is all we have done.

So far as the other suggestions are concerned, as I have said earlier, it does not relate only to the P & T employees. The entire Government of India employees are covered by certain medical rules. We cannot on our side change the rules for one set of employees of the Government of India.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इन दावों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या ब्यूरो ने यह भी एक सिफारिश की थी कि दावों को न देख कर चिकित्सा-व्यय जैसा कि अफसरों का है वैसा इस के लिए एक पेमेंट फिक्स कर दिया जाय ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : One recommendation made is that we might give them a specific allowance. But the P & T Board itself did not accept that recommendation. That has also been referred to the Ministry of Health because that relates to the entire set of Government employees.

So far as the question of total quantum of money spent by the P & T on the medical bills is concerned, during the last two years it rose from Rs. 4.05 crores to Rs. 5 0 crores.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : May I know from the hon. Minister if any decision has been taken on the representation made by the P&T Board employees at Rourkela regarding the difficulties in being asked to deposit Rs. 200 to get admission in that hospital ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Though

the question is not directly related to the main question, I would like to share the information that I have. The Steel Ministry have their hospital in Rourkela, and we have requested them to accommodate the P&T employees for in-door treatment in that hospital The matter is between them and us, and I hope the Steel Ministry will very kindly agree to our suggestion

इतवार और छुट्टियो के दिन तार मनी-आर्डरों का वितरण

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*131 **डा० सकटा प्रसाद**
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह

क्या **सचार** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तार द्वारा भेजे गये मनीआर्डरो को इतवार तथा छट्टी के दिनो मे बाटने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे कोई अतिरिक्त शुल्क देने की आवश्यकता होगी, और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो कितना ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) (क) 1 मार्च, 1972 से इतवार को भी 250 रुपये तक का तार मनीआर्डर बाटने की योजना कुछ चुने हुए डाकघरो मे चालू की गई है। इतवार को तार मनीआर्डर बाटने की योजना शुरू करने से पहले भी डाकघर इतवार के अलावा अन्य छुट्टियो के दिनो मनीआर्डरो का भगतान किया करते थे।

(ख) जी हा, केवल इतवार को तार मनी-आर्डर के भुगतान के लिए ही ऐसा शुल्क देना पडता है। तथापि डाकघर अन्य छुट्टियो के दिनो तार मनीआर्डरो के भुगतान के लिए सामान्य चार्ज के अलावा कोई अन्य शुल्क नही देना पडता।

(ग) यदि मनीआर्डर का भुगतान इतवार को भी करना हो तो प्रति तार मनीआर्डर एक रुपये का अतिरिक्त शुल्क देना पडता है।

डा० संकटा प्रसाद क्या माननीय मत्री महोदय हिन्दुस्तान के सभी डाकखानो मे इस व्यवस्था को लागू करने की बात सोच रहे है ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : हमने उस को शुरू किया है क्योकि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन का जनरल सुझाव था कि डाक तार की सामान्य सुविधाओ को और प्रसारित किया जाये। उसी के अनुसार हम ने इस को तय किया। हम को बतलाया गया कि आज कल जो लोग मनी आर्डर भेजते है कभी कभी उनको बडी असुविधा होती है। यह भी देखने मे आया कि पिता ने बीमारी के समय बुलाया लेकिन इतवार पड जाने के कारण लडका नही जा सका। इसलिए इतवार के लिए यह सुविधा कर दी है, अन्य छुट्टियो मे तो यह सुविधा है ही। लेकिन इतवार के दिन भी उन्ही डाकखानो मे यह काम हो सकेगा जो खुलते है क्योकि इस के लिए ही डाकखाना खोलने मे सामान्य से बहुत अधिक व्यय होगा। जहाँ से डाक निकलने वाली होती है उसमे यह सुविधा मिलती है।

Quality of Parts used in Manufacture of Cars

*138 SHRI R P YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that quality of Ambassador car has considerably deteriorated in the recent past , and

(b) if so, the checks contemplated to improve the quality of the parts used in that car as also in Fiat and Standard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Complaints about deterioration in the

quality of Ambassador and other makes of cars manufactured in the country continue to be received by Government. In July, 1967, Government had appointed an Expert Committee, named the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee, to investigate into the causes of the deterioration in the quality of cars and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee made a number of recommendations for improving the quality of cars. These were communicated to the car manufacturers for compliance. In order to ensure compliance, statutory directions under Section 16 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 were also issued to the car manufacturers in respect of the more important of these recommendations. In pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Committee, a directive was issued to the car manufacturers and the Association of Automobile and Ancillary Industries to obtain their bought out items from companies who have ISI Certification Mark. Despite these steps, there was no appreciable improvement in the quality of cars though the number of complaints received has registered a marginal decline. The reason primarily is absence of quality consciousness among the car manufacturers as they function in a sheltered and sellers' market

In November, 1971, a Committee of Technical Experts was appointed by Government to visit the plants of the car manufacturers to assess the extent of implementation of the directives issued by Government. The Committee has already visited the three car plants and their report pertaining to Messrs. Hindustan Motors Limited, has been received. The various suggestions/recommendations made in the report concerning the manufacturers have been brought to their notice for compliance. The reports relating to M/s. Premier Automobiles Limited and M/s. Standard Motors Products of India Limited, are expected to be submitted by the Committee shortly.

One of the effective ways of improving the quality of indigenous cars is to bring about better balance between supply and demand and to create healthy competition. With this end in view, Government have decided, in principle, to set up a project in the public sector for the manufacture of passenger cars of a proven foreign design. In addition, letters of intent have been granted to five parties for industrial licence and to three parties for registration for manufacture of passenger cars in the private sector, based on indigenous know-how and machinery.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अम्बैसेडर गाड़ी की हालत दिन ब दिन बद से बदतर होती जा रही है। चन्द महीनों में पूरी गाड़ी से आवाज आने लगती है। इसका कारण है घटिया किस्म के पुर्जे और हल्की चद्दर। इन बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे कि उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय? यदि हां तो कब तक, और यदि नहीं तो क्यों?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : हिन्दुस्तान मोटर कम्पनी के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में सदन में पहले भी सरकार की तरफ से स्पष्टीकरण दिया जा चुका है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आगे और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। जहां तक उसकी क्वालिटी के इम्प्रूवमेंट का सवाल है, सरकार के सामने जो भी इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आती है उन के बारे में निर्माताओं को ताकीद की जाती है कि वह उस में सुधार लाने की कोशिश करें।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अम्बैसेडर के निर्माताओं द्वारा डाके और दिन दहाड़े लूट को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहती है या कोई एन्क्वायरी करवाना चाहती है? यदि हां, तो कब तक?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : उसमें सुधार लाने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति बनाई गई है जो इस बात की छानबीन कर रही है कि कहां कहां सुधार की गुंजाइश है। अगर इसमें सुधार की गुंजाइश होगी तो उसको करने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The policy of the Government is said to be to curb monopolies, and Birlas are using the monopoly of Hindustan Motors. Day by day the quality of their car is deteriorating, and the Minister says that a probe will be made. I want to know categorically how long he will continue to deceive the common man in the name of continuation of a probe etc., while

continuing the monopoly of Hindustan Motors

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD On this issue the policy of the Government has been made clear in this House from time to time, and the House is fully aware of it As far as nationalisation of the car industry is concerned, Government is thinking of setting up its own car factory

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि

> "In addition, letters of intent have been granted to five parties for industrial licence "

मै जानना चाहता हू कि वह पाच पार्टीज कौन कौन सी है जिन्हे लेटर आफ इन्टेट दिया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) They are Sanjay Gandhi, Madan Mohan Rao, H Thacker of Baroda, Allied Engineering Corporation and Om Prakash Rekhi

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय वह तारीखे भी बतला दे कि आप ने कब जवाब दिया ।

MR SPEAKER This is about the quality of the Ambassador cars and quality of the parts If he wants further information, he can give separate notice

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE May I know how far the long-pending small car project has progressed and how soon they propose to establish it in the public sector ?

MR. SPEAKER This question is about defective Ambassador cars On that you may put a separate question

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI Will the Government consider the proposal to stop giving further licences to Birlas unless they improve the quality of the Ambassador cars ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD We are not giving any further licence for manufacture of car

SHRI N K P SALVE Regarding the deterioration in the quality of the Ambassador cars, if ever such quality existed, may I know from the Minister whether he is aware that Birlas are telling every one that they want to improve the quality of the Ambassador car and have applied for foreign exchange to replace the die that they have They are attributing the deterioration in quality, which never existed to the worn out die that they are still compelled to use They say that the Ministry is sleeping over their application for foreign exchange Is it true that they have applied for foreign exchange to replace the die and that it is not being given ? Secondly is it also true that they have suggested the scrapping of the model and going in for some other model? If it is so, what is the Government's reaction ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY Birlas have asked for foreign exchange for changing the die for a new car called Opel They have been advised that they should change the die and castings of this car and not go in for a new one, because if they go in for a new car, the users of the thousands of Ambassador cars on the road may be in great difficulty Hence Government have not agreed to the new model So far as this car is concerned, if they want to improve it by changing the die and for that if they want foreign exchange, Government is fully prepared to look into it

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI Sir, by the 25th Amendment of the Constitution, Government has taken over the power to acquire property without payment of compensation for furtherance of the Directive Principles contained in article 39 (a), (b) and (c) Does not the Government feel that for the furtherance of these Directive Principles, these concerns should be nationalised and does not the Government feel that failure to nationalise them is a breach of the promise made to the people by this Government ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY Government does not feel so So far as nationalisation is concerned, it has also to be looked into whether nationalisation would give benefit to the public If it costs the exchequer, that concern should not be taken over. I had given ela-

borate reasons as to why we would not like to take over this concern in this House in reply to a call attention motion.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

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*139, SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign collaboration proposals approved in selected fields during the first half of 1971 registered a significant increase as compared to the figures for the preceding two years ; and

(b) what further steps are contemplated to encourage foreign investments in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The number of foreign collaboration proposals approved during the first half of 1971 was 166 as compared to 82 and 94 for the corresponding half-year periods during the years 1969 and 1970 respectively.

(b) A number of facilities and incentives are already available to foreign investors for investing in India within the broad framework of Government's policy on foreign investment. This policy is, however, kept under constant review.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : May I know how many foreign collaborations proposals have been approved and how many of them relate to private companies and how many to public sector companies ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I have already said in the statement that the number of foreign collaboration proposals approved during the first half of 1971 was 166 as compared to 82 and 94 for the corresponding half-year periods during 1969 and 1970 respectively.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : May I know whether Government have decided that industrial development of the country could not be achieved without the foreign collaborations and technical know-how ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Where there is a technical gap, Government approves of foreign collaboration. Otherwise, we give all encouragement to indigenous know-how and indigenous technical development.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : The Minister has said in the Statement laid on the Table of the House "within the broad frame-work of Government's policy on foreign investment". May I know the salient features of Government's policy on foreign investment ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The broad features of the policy are : Majority foreign capital participation is normally not allowed. Foreign capital participation is usually considered upto 40 per cent. Technical collaboration agreements are now usually approved for a five-year period only both so as to ensure the absorption of such know-how by Indian units as early as possible and also to encourage the establishment of adequate R & D facilities by Indian manufacturing units.

Foreign collaboration is not allowed where indigenous know-how capable of commercial exploitation is either available immediately or is likely to be made available in a reasonably short time. Foreign collaboration in luxury items and non-essential items is normally not permitted, exceptions being made only in substantially export-oriented schemes.

With a view to avoiding repetitive import of technology for the manufacture of same or similar products, efforts are made to conduct coordinated negotiations when a number of units are proposed to be set up for the manufacture of the same items about the same time.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a thesis !

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : May be, but that is what the hon. member asked for.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question List is over. Yesterday, out of 20, only 9 were present. Today also only 9 are present. I will go through the list again so that those who are here now may put their questions.

Report of Study on Import Substitution of Raw Materials

*123. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ordered any study to locate the indigenous sources of supply of raw materials presently being imported against free foreign exchange ;

(b) whether the study has already been completed and, if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange which is likely to be saved as a result of import substitution of raw materials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Import substitution is a continuous exercise in order to achieve the objective of self-reliance and has been pursued in a variety of ways including substitution of imported raw materials, components etc , through increased production and by reduction in the consumption of imported raw materials and components per unit of production, through acceleration of phased manufacturing programmes

(c) According to a preliminary estimate based on the raw material requirements of 101 chemical industries and 224 engineering industries, in 1972, imports worth approximately Rs. 30 crores is likely to be substituted while imports worth about Rs. 25 crores might be diverted to Rupee Payment Area countries.

SHRI PILOO MODY : After listening to the reply, I think I know less about the subject than when we started. I do not understand what is the difficulty in giving me a simple answer as to what is the extent of the materials imported which would have been locally available. This is the first part of my question. The supplementary is this. What is the extent of foreign exchange that we have spent during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 in importing materials which actually were available locally.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : For the selected industries, for which studies were made by the Director-General of Technical Development the foreign exchange component in production were as follows : 1969—8.3 per cent ; 1970—8 2 per cent ; 1971—7 43 per cent. The savings in foreign exchange are as follows : 1969—Rs. 10,40,01970 ; 1970—Rs. 12,30,00,000 and 1971—Rs. 24.20 crores.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am sorry that the Minister has not understood my question I will re-phrase it for him. Government grant import licence for raw materials which are very often available in this country. I want to know whether the government has undertaken any study to show that in the last so many years we have imported so much of raw materials which we could have procured indigenously and, if so, whether there is a special department of the government looking into this matter and, if so, what is the extent of foreign exchange we have wasted in this fashion.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : No foreign exchange is allowed for the import of such raw materials which are available here. If the hon. Member was careful enough to hear what I had said earlier, I had said that import substitution is a continuous exercise and, therefore, the Director-General of Technical Development is continuously doing this work.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : What are the incentives that are being given to encourage import substitution ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : There is an advisory council. If there is any import substitution which is worth the name, or of a sufficiently high order, the person concerned is rewarded.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : What reward ? To whom have you given it ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Padma Bhusan.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I

do not have the details of the names or their inventions At least 20 to 30 persons are being given Rs 5,000 to 10,000 every year as awards

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि सलाहकार समिति सुझाव देती है कि कौन कौन सा माल देश मे पैदा हो सकता है और उसको विदेश से नही मगाया जाना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि पिछले तीन चार वर्षो मे सलाहकार समिति ने ऐसे कितने सुझाव दिये है कि अमुक चीजे हमारे देश मे ही प्राप्त हो सकती है और इसलिए उन्हे बाहर से मगाना बन्द कर देना चाहिए।

SHRI PILOO MODY As the lights are cut, may I raise a point of order ? Because of this massive wave in favour of Shrimati Gandhi, several birds have got elected to Parliament Will you please ensure that these birds at any rate are removed from the House ?

SHRI A P SHARMA You want the birds also to be removed ?

MR SPEAKER The other day a pigeon came Today I saw a sparrow

SHRI PILOO MODY The other day, the day before, it was a stool pigeon

MR SPEAKER I do not think a bird of your size can come in

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं केवल दो बरसो के आकडे देना चाहता हू। यह सूची बहुत लम्बी है।

MR SPEAKER This can be laid on the Table I do not allow it

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, मैंने उसी के सम्बन्ध मे सवाल पूछा है। मैने पूछा है कि सलाह कार समिति ने कितनी चीजो के बारे मे सलाह दी है कि वे देश मे ही पैदा हो सकती है और उन्हे बाहर से मगाने की जरूरत नही है।

MR. SPEAKER . I hope, you will lay this information on the Table. It is a long one

SHRI PILOO MODY Instead of asking him to lay it on the Table, you can ask him to give a summary of it

MR SPEAKER This is a difficult task. You cannot do it yourself sometimes

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MR SPEAKER Many hon Members are again absent today

SHRI PILOO MODY Why do you not declare a holiday ?

MR SPEAKER Yesterday eleven hon Members, more than half of those who gave notice of questions, were absent The same thing has happened today

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्नो की लिस्ट को बढा दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिस्ट को कैसे बढा सकते है ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Telephones in Inspection Quarters of Posts and Telegraphs Department

*121 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether telephones have been provided at almost all the Inspection Quarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in all the Circles for the use of touring and holidaying offiers , and

(b) if so, the measures devised by the Ministry to prevent the misuse of such telephones, specially at stations which are connected with direct dialling facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) Telephones have been provided in the Ins-

pection Quarters at important stations which are frequently visited by officers of the Department.

(b) Inspection Quarters are normally occupied by officers of gazetted rank while on tour who are normally entitled to free telephone facility. When not occupied, the quarters are kept locked by the caretaker. No measures to prevent the misuse of the telephone have, as such, been considered necessary.

Facilities extended to the Personnel of Border Security Force and Home Guards

*124. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to extend facilities to the personnel of Border Security Force and the Home Guards regarding ex-gratia grant of pension and educational grant as admissible to the Armed forces personnel killed or disabled during various operations after July 1, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Ministry of Defence have recently issued orders regarding the grant of liberalised pensionary awards for war widows and disabled service men. An announcement for the grant of similar awards to the members of the para-military and police forces like the Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force etc. is being made shortly.

As Home Guards are not Central Government employees, orders regarding pensionary awards to Central Government employees including the para-military forces will not be applicable to them. Therefore, the Government of India have issued orders for the grant of the following cash awards to the families of the Home Guards killed or injured during the recent Indo-Pak conflict :—

(a) Rs. 2000/- to the dependants of each Home Guard killed ;

(b) Rs 500/- each to those injured ;

(c) Rs. 120/- per month for six months to the families of each Home Guard reported missing.

These cash awards will be disbursed by the State Governments concerned and later claimed from the Government of India in full.

2. The Government of India have prepared a scheme for granting the following concessions to the children of the personnel of the armed forces and the para-military forces killed/disabled :—

(i) Complete exemption from tuition and other fees levied by the educational institutions concerned ;

(ii) Grants to meet hostel charges in full for those studying in boarding schools and colleges ;

(iii) Full cost of books and stationery ; and

(iv) Full cost of uniforms, where this is necessary.

3. No orders have been issued regarding the grant of ex gratia pension nor are any such orders under contemplation of the Government of India at present.

मित्सुबिशी द्वारा कुछ उद्योगों को भारत में स्थानान्तरित करने की पेशकश

*127. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान की मित्सुबिशी नामक औद्योगिक कम्पनी ने मैरीन इंजन कम्प्रेसर और पम्पिंग सेट बनाने वाले अपने कुछ उद्योगों को भारत में स्थानान्तरित करने और तत्पश्चात् उन उत्पादों का निर्यात करने की पेशकश की है ;

(ख) क्या कम्पनी ने अन्य देशों में संयुक्त

उद्यम स्थापित करने मे भारत के साथ सहयोग करने का प्रस्ताव भी रखा है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार की प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मत्री (श्री मोइनुल हक चौधरी) (क) से(ग) मित्सुबिशी इकानामिक मिशन, जिसने भारत का दौरा किया था, ने कुछ श्रम प्रधान उद्योगो जैसे मेरीन इन्जन, कम्प्रैशर, पम्प, मीटर आदि को जापान से भारत मे स्थानान्तरित करने और अन्य देशो म अपनी विभिन्न परियोजनाओ के निर्माण कार्यो मे भारतीय फर्मों का सहयोग प्राप्त करन के बारे मे अनुकूल रिपोट दी है किन्तु कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नही हुए है ।

सरकार ने इस पर सतोष व्यक्त किया है और जापान मे भारतीय राजदूत को सूचित कर दिया है कि इस प्रकार क निश्चित प्रस्तावो के बारे मे भारत सरकार उपयुक्त अभिकरणो क माध्यम से उपयुक्त भारतीय हिस्सेदार ढूढने म सहायता कर सकती है और सरकार की निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार विदेशी सहयोग और सयुक्त उपक्रमा सम्बन्धी आवश्यक स्वीकृति देने मे शीघ्रता की जा सकती है ।

Setting up of Typewriter Industry in Public Sector

*132 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up an industry to produce typewriters in public sector , and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Government have no proposal to set up a unit in the public sector to manufacture typewriters However, the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, a public sector undertaking presently engaged in the manufacture of teleprinters have been permitted to take up the manufacture of 500 nos per annum of electric typewriters The proposal does not envisage any foreign collaboration but involves import of capital goods The capital cost of the project is estimated at Rs 4.77 lakhs

Manufacture of Low-Cost Telecommunication Equipment

*133 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the manufacture of low cost telecommunication equipment that could operate on car batteries and fulfil the special requirements of rural communications is being undertaken by the Indian Telephone Industries in Bangalore ,

(b) whether the equipment designed by the Telecommunication Research Centre has been installed

(c) if so, whether it has successfully worked and

(d) what will be its annual production ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir

(d) Approximately 100 sets per year

Nationalization of Paper Industry

*134 SHRI R R SINGH DEO Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to nationalise paper industry in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) No, Sir

Effect of Expenditure on Bangla Desh on Programmes of Development

*135 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the extent to which major programmes of Development are being affected by the expenditure on Bangla Desh , and

(b) whether schemes to increase employment opportunities in the country will be affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Expenditure on Bangla Desh has not affected the availability of financial resources for the plan as originally envisaged

(b) No Sir

Low Pace of Industrial Development of Rajasthan

*136 DR KARNI SINGH
SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the tempo of industrial activities in Rajasthan is low and if so the reasons therefor and

(b) the role of the Central Government in accelerating the pace of industrial development in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) While in comparison with other States Rajasthan has been identified as relatively backward by the Working Group on Identification of Backward Areas set up by the Planning Commission the industrial activity in the State itself has not shown a declining trend The tempo of industrial activity has picked up as would be seen from the contribution to the total State income of the industrial sector which was Rs 65 22 crores in 1954 55 and rose to Rs 169 77 crores in 1968 69 During the year 1971 16 industrial licences including 5 for new units and 31 letters of intent were issued as against 7 industrial licences and 8 letters of intent in the year 1970

Out of the 26 districts in the State 16 have been selected for concessional finance from Central financial institutions and 2 districts, namely, Alwar and Jodhpur, have been selected for the grant of 10% Central Government Subsidy

Infrastructure facilities in the State are being upgraded Among the letters of intent issued recently 2 are for scooters 2 for tractors , other licences were issued for the manufacture of bandsaw , plastic machines and semiconductor devices A team drawn from the Central financial institutions has carried out an industrial survey of Rajasthan and has submitted its report to the State Government indicating the lines in which industrial activity can be stepped up Certain specific areas where industries may be developed have been indicated by the team It is expected that the State Government will take up earnestly the implementation of this report

Expansion of Private Sector Industries

*137 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether expansion of 43 private sector industries has been allowed recently ,

(b) if so, which are those industries , and

(c) the reasons for permitting expansion therein ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) (a) to (c) With a view to stepping up production and making fuller utilisation of the installed capacity, Government have decided that in respect of the 54 specified industries (a list of which is laid on the Table of the House) [*Placed in Library See* No LT 1520 72] industrial undertakings whether in the public or private sector, other than those belonging to the Larger Industrial Houses and foreign companies which were licensed registered on single or double shift basis will be allowed to increase their production on the basis of maximum utilisation of such capacity and in other cases they would be permitted to expand their production upto 100% over and above their licensed registered capacity provided certain conditions are satisfied For undertakings belonging to Larger Industrial Houses and foreign companies this facility will not be available as a matter of course They will have to apply specifically to Government and their applications will be considered by a Task Force constituted for this purpose These concessions will not be available to industrial undertakings engaged in industries reserved for the small scale sector

Raw Materials Policy for Utilisation of Capacity of 54 Industries

*140. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether raw materials policy is being worked out for each of the 54 industries which have been recently delicenced ;

(b) how far it is going to help in achieving fuller utilization of their capacity ; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). There has been no delicensing in respect of 54 industries but only a decision pertaining to the use of installed uapacity under certain well defined conditions

The import policy for the coming year is usually announced on the 31st of March every year, and prior to announcement, copies of the policy are placed on Tables of both Houses of Parliament It would be premature at this stage to reveal the details of the import policy which is currently under formulation.

Inclusion of Kerala Land reforms (Amendment) Acts and Kannan Devan Hills (Resumption of Lands) Act in the Ninth Schedule of Constitution

977. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to include the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, and the Kannan Devan Hills (Resumption of Lands) Act, 1971, in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : The Government of Kerala have proposed inclusion of the Acts in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. The proposal is under consideration.

Development of Chhotanagpur

978. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether only sixteen crores out of 531 crores of rupees have been allotted for the development of Chhotanagpur, whereas the population of Chhotanagpur is 1/4th of the whole Bihar ; if so, reasons therefor ;

(b) whether Central Government has intervened in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The State Government has informed that an outlay of Rs 16 crores has been allocated to the Chhotanagpur area during the Fourth Plan period for special programmes which are in addition to the outlay on schemes which are taken up in this area under various heads of development within the State's Annual Plans During the year 1970-71, about 1/3rd of the total Plan expenditure was incurred in the Chhotanagpur area.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Telephones installed in Rural Bihar

979. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephones installed by Government in rural areas of all districts of Bihar during the last three years ; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred on them, District-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating long distance PCOS opened in various Districts of Bihar during the last three years as also the expenditure incurred thereon is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of long distance PCO5 opened	Total expenditure incurred (cash plus stores)
1.	Patna	3	23,235.00
2.	Gaya	10	1,03,270.00
3.	Shahabad	8	76,943,00
4.	Monghyr	5	43,150,00
5.	Bhagalpur	1	5,053.00
6.	Hazaribagh	2	16,825,00
7.	Singhbhum	3	9,810,00
8.	Santhal Pargana	2	5,640.00
9.	Darbhanga	4	91,165.00
10.	Muzaffarpur	7	64,829.00
11.	Saran	5	29,807.00
12.	Champaran	1	14,146.00
13.	Ranchi	4	20,944.00
14.	Dhanbad	Nil	Nil
15.	Purnea		
16.	Palamau		
17.	Saharsa		

Investigation of Charges Against Ex-Ministers of Punjab by the Inquiry Commission

980. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in investigating the charges by the Commission of Enquiry againt the Ex-ministers of Punjab Government ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMEMT OF PERSONNEL : (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The inquiry by the Commission of Inquiry is in progress.

Inquiry into the Death of Shri Nagarwala

981. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the accused in the State Bank, New Delhi fraud case of Rs. 60 lakhs died in

Delhi on 2nd March, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes,

(b) A Sub-divisional Magistrate is holding an inquest under section 174 Cr. P. C. into the cause of death.

Improvement in Communication facilities in Hilly and Border Areas

982. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8845 dated 7th May, 1970 regarding improvement in communication facilities in Hilly and border areas and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) *Postal facilities* : Most of the hilly areas in the country and also those on the borders of Pakistan and China have been declared as "very backward" for the purpose of extension of postal facilities. A list of such areas is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in library. See* No. LT—1521-1972] . In such areas, Post Offices can be opened at an enhanced limit of loss upto Rs. 1000/- per post office per annum at Postmaster General level in some exceptional cases and also at a further enhanced limit of loss upto Rs. 2500/- per post office per annum at Director General's level as against the limits of loss of Rs. 500/- or Rs 750/- applicable to normal rural areas.

The following table will indicate the number of Post Offices opened in such "Very backward" areas during the third plan period and also during the years thereafter.

Number of Post Offices opened under the enhanced limits of loss upto	During the 3rd plan	During 1966-67	During 1967-68	During 1968-69	During 1969-70	During 1970-71
(a) Rs. 1000/- per Post Office per annum.	1,833	61	223	301	408	292
(b) Rs. 2500/- per Post Office per annum.	198	—	2	4	—	1

Since 1-4-70, one of the conditions for opening Post Offices in rural areas including border, hilly and other "very backward areas" was that every such post office should have the capacity to earn a revenue of at least 25% of its cost at the time of opening. Since this condition *viz.* minimum guaranteed income was found to be a hindrance in opening adequate uumber of Post Offices in the areas scheduled as "very backward" especially in the border and hilly districts, it has been decided on 17-11-71 that :—

(a) Post Offices can be opened to meet

Defence requirements in the border areas even at a loss upto Rs. 2500/- per post office per annum without insisting on minimum guaranteed income.

(b) In hilly areas, Post Office can be opened with only a minimum income of 10% of the estimated cost of the office at the time of opening.

(c) In other areas scheduled as "very backward" the minimum income te be insisted at the time of opening a Post Office should be 15% of the estimated cost of the office.

While the opening of Post Offices under (a) above will depend on the specific request from the Defence or State Government authorities the demarcation of hilly and other "very backward" areas as at (b) and (c) above should invariably be made in consultation with the State Governments concerned and with the approval of the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

It is expected that with the liberalisations mentioned above, adequate number of Post Offices would be opened in the border, hilly and "other very backward" areas of the country.

Telecommunication facilities :

Substantial improvement has also been made in hilly areas specially on Pakistan and China borders and the following new offices have been opened :—

1.	Telephone Exchanges	...	59
2.	Public Call Offices	...	83
3.	Combined Offices	...	97

Setting up of a Space Research Commission

983. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI ;
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an autonomous Space Reseach Commission; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Government have not taken any decision so far regarding the future organisational set up for spacer research activities in the country.

Reorganisation of Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory at Trivandrum.

984. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Kerala Government seeking re-organisation of the Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory at Trivandrum and its upgradation to the level of a regional laboratory ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Ceneral Government; thereto ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After detailed examination, the State Government have been advised to reduce the quantum of UNDP assistance from $ 445,000 to $ 100,000 so as to make it a UNDP technical assistance type proposal.

Supply of raw materials to Industries in West Bengal

985. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to provide the industries with basic raw materials and if so, the nature of steps taken ; and

(b) whether these steps have been helpful to revitalise the growth of industry, and if so, the extent of progress made in industrial

production in the country and West Bengal, separately during the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1522/72.].

Appointment of Task Force to Deal with Applications for Licences for Expansion of Industrial Capacity

986. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a task force is being appointed to deal with applications for licences for expansion of industrial capacity in the country ;

(b) whether in many of the factories capacity for more production already exists and whether this task force will rationalise the permissible limits for production for such units ;

(c) whether the task force has gone into action ; and

(d) if so, the number of applications cleared and what impact these will have in augmenting production of industrial products in country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A Task Force has been set up to consider applications for larger industrial houses and foreign majority companies for fuller utilisation of the plant and machinery installed by them in respect of 54 selected industries,

(c) and (d). The Task Force has started receiving applications only from 8th March, 1972. Upto 16th March, 1972, 8 applications had been received and these are under consideration by the Task Force.

Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

987. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the agency which had supplied or *formulated the design for the Tarapur Atomic* Energy Plant, which has since stopped functioning and the name of the agency which had been entrusted with the task of installation ;

(b) whether the estimate has been drawn about the fresh expenditure that will be required to rectify these short-comings in the plant ; and

(c) whether a third party opinion with regard to the extent damages arising out of the defects in design have been obtained and if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Tarapur Atomic Power Plant was a turnkey project. It was designed and installed by M/s. General Electric of U.S.A.

(b) and (c). The shortcomings noticed in the Plant requiring rectification are in the following areas :

(i) Guide tube holding-down arrangement

(ii) Transformer oil cooling system.

With regard to the guide tube holding-down arrangements, improvements are being carried out in consultation with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. The estimated expenditure on the present improvements is Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

With regard to improvements in the transformer oil colling system, the opinion of transformer experts from the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd,, as well as other companies has been obtained. They have recommended the provision of certain additional instrumentation, revision of some of the testing procedures and the substitution of sea-water cooling by freshwater cooling. An estimate of the expenditure involved in carrying out these improvements will be prepared after the designs of the improvements are completed.

Reorientation of T V Programmes for relaying to Punjab and Rajasthan

988 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to re-orient the programmes being broadcast through TV so as to make them suitable for being relayed to Punjab

(b) if so whether there is any such proposal under consideration for catering to the needs to the people of Rajasthan which is also a border State and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) No Sir the programme of Delhi TV station is not being re oriented for relay to viewers in the Punjab But a TV transmission station is being set up at Amritsar for serving the border areas of Punjab where a sizeable number of people were found to be viewing the programmes of Lahore TV station Amritsar station will telecast pre recorded programmes produced specifically for it

(b) No Sir

(c) Due to paucity of resources the establishment of TV stations in the country has had to be taken up in a phased programme The establishment of a TV station in Rajasthan will be considered in a subsequent phase of TV development

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Civil Defence and Home Guards Department Delhi

989 SHRI T SOHAN LAL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3540 on the 30th June, 1971 regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Civil Defence and Home Guards Department Delhi and state

(a) whether the information has since been collected , and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) The required information has since been received from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to unstarred question No 3540 dated 30 6 71

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Civil Defence and Home Guards

990 SHRI T SOHAN LAL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3491 on 30th June 1971 regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Civil Defence and Home Guards and state

(a) whether the quota of the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Delhi Home Guards and Civil Defence has since been completed and

(b) if not the steps taken to complete the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) No yet

(b) The following steps have been and are being taken to complete the quota of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Delhi Home Guards and Civil Defence Directorate –

(i) Employment Exchanges is requested to sponsor names of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the various category of jobs ,

(ii) Simultaneously some Associations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also requested to inform members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that they could also apply for these posts ,

(iii) The standards of recruitment are relaxed for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ,

(iv) To fill the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes an advertisement was put in papers in May, 1971. It is proposed to advertise the posts periodically in future.

Railway Police Jurisdiction over Minto Road Area in New Delhi

991. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Police have disowned jurisdiction over the *jhuggi s* in the Minto Road area, New Delhi where as a result of the sale of "killer" liquor nearly 100 persons were killed in the month of January, 1972 ;

(b) if so, on what grounds ; and

(c) the authority under whose jurisdiction the area lies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). The territorial jurisdiction over the *jhuggies* in the Minto Road area where the incident occurred is of the Railway Police as this area falls within the Railway boundary. However, cognizance of offences committed in this area has been taken and subsequent investigations done till now by the district police under provisions of Punjab Police Rules 28.2 which provides that all offences committed in or in close proximity to dwelling houses or barracks of Railway servants shall be taken cognizance of and investigated by the district police. Whether this practice should be continued or not is under examination.

Usefulness of the Institutions of 'Justice of Peace' and 'Honorary Magistrate'

992. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the institutions o 'Justice of Peace' and "Honorary Magistrate" are helpful to the present system of Law and Justice ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for their continuance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OE HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The institutions of 'Justice of Peace' and 'Honorary Magistrate' relate to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and a Bill to replace the old Code is at present under active consideration of the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. The Committee will, no doubt, consider the question of retention or otherwise of these institutions.

Association of Representatives of Government with U.P.S.C. Interview Boards

993. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.P S C. does not want representatives of the Ministries or Government Departments to be associated with its Interview Boards for the selection of candidates ;

(b) whether the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha in 1968 had also recommended that Government representatives should not be invited to participate in the Interview Boards of the U.P.S C ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a). No Sir. The U P.S.C have not made any recommendation to this effect.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Estimates Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha in their 47th Report recommended that in order to avoid an impression that the selections by the Interview Boards of the Union Public Service Commission are not made independently because of the presence of a representative of the Ministry in an advisory capacity, the Commission should not invite any representative of the Ministry/Department

concerned to participate in the proceedings of the Boards.

2 Government consulted the Union Public Service Commission in the matter and issued instructions removing certain lacunae in the existing practice of participation of representatives of Ministries/Departments in the proceedings of the Interview Boards constituted by the Union Public Service Commission Also, as advised by the Commission, the views of the various Ministries/Departments were invited on the recommendation of the Estimates Committee and these views were communicated to the Commission The Union Public Service Commission intimated that in the light of the views expressed by various Ministries/Departments, they (the Commission) did not propose for the time being to discontinue the existing practice of associating departmental representatives in Interview Boards set up by them At the same time, they stated that they would be reviewing the position in the light of their experience over the next year or so, particularly in the context of the instructions issued by the Government

3 Subsequently in their 100th Report, the Estimates Committee again observed that in their view the presence of representatives of Ministry in an advisory capacity in the Interview Boards vitiates the independent character of selections, and reiterated that the Commission should not invite such representatives to participate in the proceedings of the Interview Boards. These views of the Estimates Committee have been brought to the notice of the Union Public Service Commission and their comments on the same are awaited

Problems of Adivasis

994 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Union Government that the rigid formula of the planners which has been prescribed by the State of Madhya Pradesh would illfit the problems of Adivasis, whose life and culture are totally different ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint any Committee to go into the problems of Adivasis for their developments in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) No, Sir However, the schematic pattern for tribal development blocks in Madhya Pradesh was not found flexible and corrective action has been taken in the last few years

To study the problems of tribal people and their development, a survey has been made in 33 tribal development blocks Besides the debt relief measures taken on the protective side, the cooperative organisations have been strengthened

(b) In view of the corrective steps already taken, the question of appointing a Committee would not arise

Grant of Asylum to Bangla Desh Nationals

995 SHRI P K DEO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether sixteen Bangla Desh Nationals who were crew members of a West German ship made a dramatic escape from the vessel near Cochin on February 4, 1972 and sought asylum in India , and

(b) whether asylum was granted to these sailors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) The seamen referred to escaped from the ship and landed at Cochin Harbour

(b) They have been repatriated to Bangla Desh

Increase in Age-Limit for Assistants Grade Examination of U P S C .

996. SHRI R P YADAV Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal regarding increase in age limit upto 26 years for the Assistant Grade Examination of U.P.S.C. is under consideration ; and

(b) if so, from when the same will be effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration

Use of Imported Cars by Ministers and Central Government Offices

997 SHRI B V NAIK Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether during the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's term as Prime Minister, it was decided by Government not to procure foreign cars for use of Ministers and in Government offices,

(b) the number of imported cars at present in use with the Central Government Ministers and Offices and the number of imported cars procured for the purpose since that decision was taken, year wise, with reasons for such procurements, and

(c) the foreign exchange spent on maintenance of imported cars in use with Government Offices during the last three years ?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI), (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

अत्यावश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्य मे वृद्धि

998 **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :**
श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अत्यावश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओ का मूल्य 1969-70 से बढ रहा है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों की तुलना में अत्यावश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओ के मूल्य इस समय क्या हैं और इस अवधि मे मूल्यो मे कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि है ; और

(ग) मूल्यो को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय मे उपमत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) 1970-71 तथा 1969-70, और 1971-72 (औसतन 4 मार्च, 19 2 तक) तथा 1970-71 के बीच कुछ चुनी हुई उपभोक्ता वस्तुओ के थोक मूल्य सूचकाक मे हुआ अन्तर सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण मे दिया गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया**। देखिए सख्या LT-1523/72]

(ख) क्रमश फरवरी, 1972 तथा फरवरी 1969, फरवरी, 1970 तथा फरवरी, 1971 के बीच कुछ चुनी हुई उपभोक्ता वस्तुओ के थोक मूल्य सूचकाक मे अन्तर का प्रतिशत सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण मे दिया गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया**। देखिए सख्या LT 1523/72]

(ग) सरकार, मूल्य मे स्थिरता लाने के लिए सभी अपेक्षित कदम उठा रही है, इनमे से कुछ नीचे दिए गय है .—

(1) माग को पूरा करने के लिए कृषि तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन मे वृद्धि करना

(2) कानूनी अथवा अनौपचारिक तौर पर मूल्यो का निर्धारण करना।

(3) अनाज तथा दूध जैसी अन्यावश्यक वस्तुओ के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सगठित करना,

(4) अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन कानूनी नियत्रण के माध्यम से अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओ का उचित वितरण करना,

(5) सहकारी माध्यम से अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओ की उपलब्धता।

National Income During 1971-72

999 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the National Income of India during 1971-72,

(b) whether the target has been achieved ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The National Income of India for 1971-72 has not yet been estimated.

(b) In the absence of National Income estimates it is not possible to measure the increase in National Income. The indications are that it is likely to fall short of the target set in the Annual Plan.

(c It is due to slowing down in the growth of industrial production which has had its impact on other sectors as well.

Effect of suspension of Forward Trading on Coconut Oil Prices

1000. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum and minimum prices of coconut oil in the year 1970-71 and the prevailing price ; and

(b) the effect of the suspension of forward trading of coconut oil on its price level ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The maximum and minimum prices of Coconut Oil at Allepey, a representative market, during the year November, 1970 to October, 1971, were Rs. 805 (as on 13-11-70) and Rs. 525 (as on 6-7-71) per quintal, respectively. The prevailing price of Coconut Oil is Rs.480 per quintal as on 18-3-72.

(b) The effect of suspension of forward trading in Coconut Oil since 13th October, 1971 is decline in its ready price by about 16%.

Central Assistance for Employment Schemes in Kerala

1001. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Kerala Government asking for providing Central Assistance for the employment schemes proposed to be implemented in Kerala in the year 1972-73 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The Kerala Government had prepared employment oriented schemes involving a total outlay of Rs. 186 crores on the basis of suggestions made by the Committee on Unemployment in Kerala set up by the State Government in 1970. These were received in the Planning Commission in Feb. 1971 and a Central Team constituted by the Planning Commission visited the State in May 1971. On receipt of their report, the schemes were considered by the Planning Commission and the views of the Planning Commission conveyed to the State Government. Later, at the time of submission of the State Government's proposals, for the Annual Plan 1972-73, the State Government, along with their proposals, submitted an additive plan on employment schemes involving an investment of Rs. 44 crores during 1972-73 on the basis that the State Government will provide Rs. 5.13 crores, the balanee being found by the Centre to the extent of Rs. 15.80 crores and institutional finance to the extent of Rs. 23.07 crores. Due to financial constraints these schemes could not be included in the annual plan for 72-73. These schemes are, however. under examination along with similar schemes submitted by other State Governments.

Per Capita Income in Punjab

1002. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the *per capita* income in Punjab rose to Rs. 945 at current prices and the State stood first in the country in 1970 ; and

(b) If so, the *per capita* income in other States ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-

MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The *per capita* income of Punjab State at current prices in 1969-70 was placed at Rs. 945 by the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Government of Punjab. The enclosed statement gives the State-wise estimates of *per capita* income for 1968-69 or 1969-70 so far available, which were prepared by the respective State Statistical Bureaux. These estimates are not strictly comparable among the States, owing to differences in concepts, source materials and methodology. However, the figure for Punjab in this statement is higher than that for any other State, except the Union Territory of Delhi.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Year of reference	Per capita income (Rs.) (at current prices)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1969-70	513
Assam	—do—	545
Bihar	1968-69	402
Gujarat	—do—	567
Haryana	1969-70	788
Himanchal Pradesh	—do—	563
Jammu and Kashmir	1968-69	513
Madhya Pradesh	1969-70	569
Maharashtra	—do—	731
Mysore	—do—	515
Punjab	—oo—	945
Rajasthan	—dy—	480
Tamil Nadu	—do—	616
Uttar Pradesh	—do—	506
West Bengal	—do—	562
Delhi	1968-69	1239

Note :—These estimates of *per capita* state income are made by the respective State Statistical Bureaux. Owing to differences in concepts, source materials and methodology, they are not comparable among the States.

Gross National Product in 1971-72

1003. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the gross National Product of India during the year 1971-72 ;

(b) whether the estimated Gross National Product for 1971-72 could not be achieved ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to step up production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The estimates of Gross National Product for 1971-72 are not yet available.

(b) In the absence of estimates the extent of achievement cannot be indicated. Indications are that the Gross National Product may fall short of the target set in the Annual Plan.

(c) The slower growth of the economy during 1971-72 was due to slower growth of industrial production. This had also adverse effect on the growth of tertiary sector. To step up industrial production various measures have been taken up by the Government of which notable ones are : measures for fuller utilisation of installed capacity of key industries, liberalisation of raw material imports and acceleration of creation of additional capacity.

Development of Process for Manufacturing Potassium Fertilisers

1004. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar has developed a process for manufacturing potassium fertilizers, potassium chloride and potassium schoenite from mixed Salt ;

(b) if so, whether potassium schoenite has already proved to be a substitute for potassium sulphate ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to encourage the process and technique to save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Results of field trials in a number of agricultural research stations indicate that potassium schoenite could be a substitute for potassium sulphate.

(c) The process has been released for commercial exploitation through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) of India, New Delhi and the process is being exploited by a firm in Tamil Nadu since 1971.

Amount Spent on Tours Performed by Union Ministers

1005. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Government on tours undertaken by each Central Minister during the financial Year 1971-72 ; and

(b) how does it compare with the similar expenditure during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) As the financial year 1971-72 is not yet over. it is not possible to furnish the desired information,

(b) Does not arise.

Examination of Companies by Sarkar Commission-1971-72.

1006. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Companies belonging to TATAS, SAHU-JAIN and BIRLAS which were examined by the Sarkar Commission in the year 1971-72; and

(b) the outcome of the examination ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The investigations by the Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses (Sarkar Commission) are in progress and it is not possible to indicate the outcome of the examination at this stage. The outcome of the examination will be available only after the Commission submits its Report to the Government.

Illicit Inter State Deals in Explosives

1007. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large-scale illicit inter-State deals in explosives are going on in India and some prominent and big merchants are involved in these deals ;

(b) whether in August, 1971 the Calcutta Detective Police seized about 252 kgs of potassium chlorate enough to manufacture thousands of bombs and also seized many documents;

(c) if so, a brief account of the seizures and the persons arrested in this connection ; and

(d) how far the case has progressed and what steps have been taken to put a stop to such illicit deals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

इंजीनियरों के लिए रोजगार

1008. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार पत्रों के अनुसार 1977-78 में इंजीनियरों की भारी मांग होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इस समय जो इंजीनियर बेकार हैं, उनको किस प्रकार रोजगार दिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) सरकार 1977-78 में इंजीनियरों की भारी मांग के बारे में प्रेस रिपोर्टों से अवगत नहीं हैं । तथापि इंजीनियरों की सम्भावित मांग व पूर्ति से सम्बन्धित स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस भाग से सम्बन्धित सूचना 15-3-1972 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 229 के उत्तर में पहले ही दे दी गई है ।

Employment of Indian Engineers Returning from Foreign Countries

1009. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether qualified Indian engineers in foreign countries have applied for jobs in India ;

(b) if so, whether any arrangement has been made to offer these engineers employment in India; and

(c) the number of enqineers who have returned in 1971 and whether any assessment has been made about the total number of young Indian engineers abroad who are eager to come to their country ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTNENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Many Indian Scientists and Engineers abroad have expressed their desire to come back to India.

(b) Some of the measures taken to facilitate the return of Scientific and Technical Personnel to India are given in the Statement attached. These efforts will be continued.

(c) No assessment has been made by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) of the total number of Indian Engineers abroad who are eager to come back.

However, according to the information available in the National Register in which Registration is voluntary, 74 Engineers returned to India during 1971.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India :

(i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

(ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.

(iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universites, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 3000 organisations all over India.

(v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who, on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

Non-availability of Tennis Balls

1010. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the game of Lawn Tennis is facing a serious crisis due to non-availability of tennis balls ;

(b) the reasons for this scarcity ; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take to meet this scarcity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Representations had been received about the non-availability of the tournament quality tennis balls. The shortage had arisen due to substantial decrease in production in one of the two existing manufacturing units. To meet the immediate shortage import of 6000 dozen tennis balls has been permitted recently.

Demand for increase in retention price of cement

1012. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cement manufacturers in the country have demanded an increase in the retention prices of cement, and, if so the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(b) whether Government propose to refer the case of the cement industry to the Tariff Commission for a detailed study of the cost structure and if so, the terms of reference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The terms of reference are in the attached statement.

Statement

1. The Government have come to the view that a comprehensive review of the industry is called for with a view to evolving policies that could assist in the more efficient and progressive growth of the industry. The basic objective is to ensure the development of the cement industry in a measure and in a manner that would enable the requirements (including exports) to be met adequately at a minimum cost to the economy, and would lead in the forseeable future, to the creation of conditions conducive to the decontrol of the industry. At the same time, consistent with the Government policy, the diversification of ownership in the industry has also to be secured.

2. The industry has come up for an upward revision of their ex-works prices on the ground of increase in the cost of production.

3. In undertaking the comprehensive review of the cement industry and in recommending fair ex-works prices payable to the producers, the Tariff Commission may take into account *inter-alia* the following considerations :

(a) the price structure is such as would encourage the growth of the industry in accordance with the rise in demand ;

(b) at the same time, it is such as would exercise greater pressure towards efficiencies and economies in the cost of production ;

(c) in view of the regional imbalances in the supply and demand, it is necessary that additional capacity comes up in the deficit areas or as near deficit areas as possible. The question as to whether for this purpose suitable incentives or suitable structure of prices, regional or otherwise, may be necessary may be examined. However, any such arrangement should not result in units comparably situated getting different prices ;

(d) at present raw materials like slag and pozzalanic materials are not being used adequately. It is necessary to consider measures as would lead to fuller utilisation of such materials.

4. Arrangements in regard to present freight pooling may be reviewed carefully so as to minimise the burden of transport costs to the consumer consistant with adequate availability. The view has been expressed that the freight pooling arrangements which have been in vogue for some time now have been directly responsible for the regional imbalances in the development of the industry ; for the increasing burden of freight on the average consumer ; and entailing a heavy draft on the limited wagon facilities available with the Railways. On the other hand, the opposite view in favour of maintaining the present freight pooling arrangements with a view to safeguarding the availability of cement throughout the country at a reasonable price has also been advanced. Since the freight cost also is a cost to the economy and to the consumer, the relevant consideration is to minimise the total cost including the production cost and the freight cost.

5. Having regard to the location of raw materials sources and centres of demand and the transport difficulties, the advantages of split location and the policy to be adopted in such cases may be examined.

6. Representations have been received from producers pressing for immediate increase in prices. The Tariff Commisson may also recommend whether any interim relief to the industry is necessary pending the submission of its final report.

Use of Official Telephones by P&T Officers

1013. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no restriction on the number of local calls made by an Officer of P&T Department from his residential telephone ;

(b) whether in case of P&T Department only book adjustment is made and no cash payments are made ; and

(c) in view of the rapid increase of

Stations being connected with Direct Dialling, the measures taken by Government to prevent the misuse of official telephones by the P&T Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) A ceiling of 1500 calls (excluding free allowance of 250 calls per quarter given for every telephone) has been imposed on the number of local calls to be made by an officer of the P&T Department from a residential service telephone. This is in conformity with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance and made applicable to all the Central Government Offices.

(b) No bills for payment are issued for the permissible local calls made from residential service connections.

(c) In order to avoid misuse of STD facility, instructions have recently been issued for withdrawing this facility normally from—

(i) all office connections provided for officers below the rank of Divisional Engineer Telegraphs/Senior Superintendent of Post Offices or equivalent ;

(ii) from all the telephones provided at the residences of officers below the gazetted rank.

Measures of Economies in Calls of P & T Service Telephones

1014. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the measures taken by the P & T Department to effect economies in the use of telephones—both local and trunks—and where S.T.D. facilities are available—provided at offices and residence of the officers of P&T Department in all the circles and Telephone Districts, in the context of the present drive to cut down expenditure on account of the financial strain ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (i) The extent of provision of service telephone connections at the residences of officers of the P&T Department in Circles and Telephone Districts was reviewed in 1968 as a result of which a considerable reduction of such telephones was effected. The position has again been reviewed recently and it has been decided to impose an *ad hoc* cut of 10% in such residential telephones working at present. Instructions have also been issued to all Heads of Circles/Telephone Districts to keep in view the present financial stringency while sanctioning any new residential service connection.

(ii) Instructions have also been issued to all Circles/Telephone Districts to withdraw the STD facility—

(a) on all office service connections provided to officers below the rank of Divisional Engineer Telegraphs/Senior Superintendent of Post Offices or equivalent ; and

(b) on all residential connections provided for officers below the gazetted rank.

Collection of Information regarding Development of Various Districts

10.5. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has initiated action for the collection and analysis of information regarding the level, trends and potential of development of various Districts ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) : In pursuance of its suggestion that State Governments should formulate district plans, in September 1969 the Planning Commission issued guidelines to the State Governments in that behalf which indicated, *inter alia*, the lines on which information regarding the level, trends and potential of development of various districts should be collected and analysed.

No time-limit has been laid down for the completion of this work. The work is essentially that of the State Governments which will be guided in this behalf by their own judgment. However, it will be the endeavour of the Planning Commission to get the same expedited. The Planning Commission has

offered all possible assistance to the States in preparing the district plans and establishing the required information system.

Medium Scale Industries in Kerala

1017. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of medium scale industries in the State ; locations and items manufactured by them ;

(b) the total investment in the medium scale industries in the State ; and

(c) the number of persons employed by medium scale industries in the State and their profits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) : It is presumed by 'medium scale industries' the Hon'ble Member is referring to industries where the investment is less than Rs. one crore. A list of units registered with the DGTD for which licensing was liberalised in February 1970, and which are located in Kerala, is given in the attached statement. Information on total investment in the medium scale industries, the number of persons employed in them and their profits is not readily available.

Statement

List of registered units in Kerala State since liberalised Licensing Policy was announced by the Government

	Name of the industrial unit	Item of manufacture
1.	M/s. Premier Breweries Limited, Kanjikode West P. O. Palghat-7 (Kerala State).	Beer
2.	Periyer Chemicals Limited, Edayar Dev. Area, Eranukulam Distt. (Kerala).	i) Formic Acid ii) Sodium Sulphate
3.	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, Limited, Vellayambalam, Trivandrum (Kerala).	Scooters
4.	Ruby Rubber Works Limited, Ruby Nagar, Changnacherry, (Kerala).	Camel Back
5.	High Range Breweries Limited, Varanad (Kerala).	Beer
6.	Shri Harish Amin, New Delhi Fy. Ernakulam (Kerala).	i) Pipe required by scooters, tractors etc. ii) Pipe Black Galvanised. iii) Transformer Slats from Cold Rolled Sheets.
7.	United Electrical Indus., Limited, Quilon (Kerala).	Road Traffic Signalling Equipment both for Traffic Control and Padestrian Crossings.
8.	Anand Water Meter Mfg. Co., Ernakulam (Kerala).	Mosquito Killer.
9.	Kumar Industries, Edathara *via* Palghat, (Kerala).	i) Agricultural Implements. ii) Hand Tools—(Hammer).

Effect of Supreme Court Verdict on Prices of Commodities

1019 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVLLOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have studied the implications of the recent verdict of the Supreme Court to raise the margin of profit from 12 per cent to 16 per cent and to revise the prices every six months in regard to such industries, where the Government fix the prices of manufactured commodities,

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto, and

(c) the names of the industries that will come within the purview of the Supreme Court Verdict ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) Government have examined the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on 24th November, 1971, and in pursuance of the principles laid down therein notified revised prices of passenger cars on 24th January, 1972

As already stated in answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 200 on 15th March, 1972 the implications of the judgment are under examination and active consideration of the Government

(c) The Supreme Court Judgment relates to passenger cars only

Import of "Reaper Bunders"

1020 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Industrial Corporation of U P has imported ten Czechoslovakian "Reaper Bunders" capable of reaping crops as well as putting them into bundles,

(b) whether previous trial of the machine was taken and whether it proved successful and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to start its manufacture in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVLLOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, the machines will be tested during the coming harvesting season

(c) There is no proposal before Government for manufacturing these machines

Preparation of Fifth Plan

1021 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether he told at a meeting to the National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST) that all the necessary documents for preparing the Fifth Plan be ready by September 1972, and

(b) if so, whether some of the documents pertain to the regions which are most backward economically specially 15 Eastern Districts of U P with a population of more than 30 millions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) No, Sir Mention was made only about the preparation of an Approach Paper on the broad dimensions of the Fifth Plan by 30th September, 1972

(b) Does not arise

Changes in Provisions for North Eastern Council

1022. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any further changes in provisions for the North Eastern Council in view of Nagaland's objection to join it , and

(b) if so what are the changes proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) No, Sir Government hope that in view of the advantages of participating in the scheme Nagaland will decide to join it.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of an Autonomous District Chakma Council in Mizoram

1023. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Chakma people of Mizoram for setting up of an autonomous Chakma District Council in Mizoram;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up such an autonomous District Council ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under active consideration.

Representation from People of Assam and Meghalaya for setting up of an Autonomous Lalung District

1024. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received a representation from the Lalung people of Assam and Meghalaya for constitution of an autonomous Lalung District; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The Government of Assam have reported that they had received a representation in this regard but as the Lalung inhabited areas are interspersed with areas inhabited by other communities, formation of a separate Lalung autonomous district was not considered feasible.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary Dispute

1025. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report from Shri K.V.K. Sundaram, Adviser to the Home Ministry on the Assam-Nagaland boundary dispute ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed in the matter to solve the problem between these two neighbouring States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Government will be in a position to take decisions only after the Adviser submits his report.

Non-federated Unions/Associations of Posts and Telegraphs Department

1026. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the six Unions/Associations in the Ministry which remain non-federated with anyone of the two recognised Federations by the Ministry have sought affiliation with any-one of the recognised Federations ;

(b) if not, the encouragement given by the Ministry to those for such affiliation, with a view to reducing the number of non-federated Unions/Associations ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of encouragement by the Ministry does not arise until the initiative for such a move is taken by the concerned Unions/Associations.

P and T Departments' Commercial Publicity

1027. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the result of the efforts made by the Ministry of tap commercial publicity as a source of revenue ; and

(b) the progress made by Telephones Department in the matter of sale of spare for commercial publicity ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) The advertisement revenue for commercial publicity in one issue of telephone directories brought out by all Circles/Telephone Districts has now reached Rs 30 lakhs approximately The current years revenue from other media of commercial publicity *e g* , Kiosks on poles, display of posters, etc is approximately Rs 8 3 lakhs

Foreign Missionaries in India

1028 SHRI V MAYAVAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of registered foreign missionaries in India as on 1st January, 1971 ,

(b) whether Government keep any watch over their activities inside the country , and

(c) if so the reasons in which they are concentrated and the Churches to which they are accredited ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) The number of registered foreign missionaries in India as on 1st January, 1971 was as follows —

Foreign Missionaries (other than Commonwealth Missionaries)	3,144
Commonwealth Missionaries	2,265

(b) Suitable arrangements exist for watching the activities of foreigners including foreign missionaries

(c) A statement showing the number of registered foreign missionaries in different States and Union Territories, is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1524/72]

Information about the names of the Churches to which they are accredited is not available However, a list showing the names of recognised foreign missions in India is laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Industries in Public Sector to Produce Teleprinters and Television Sets

1029 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal under considerat on to set up industries in Public Sector to produce teleprinters and television sets in the country , and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C. PANT) (a) and (b) Teleprinters and allied equipment are already under production in Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd,, Madras, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Communications

A licence for the manufacture of 20,000 TV sets per annum has recently been issued to the Electronics Corporation of India, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy The Andhra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd , Hyderabad has also been authorised to set up a capacity for manufacture of 5,000 TV sets per annum in the small scale sector

Proposals received from other State Government Undertakings and State Industrial Development Corporations for manufacture of TV sets are being processed at present

Recovery of Idol of Lord Rama Stolen from Dholpur, Rajasthan

1030 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK .
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has recently recovered the idol of Lord Rama on the 12th February, 1972, which was stolen from Dholpur, Rajasthan, some time back , and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTLR IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) The Rajasthan State Police were actively assisted by the Central Bureau of Investigation in their efforts to recover the idol of Rama stolen from Dholpur and as a result of searches conducted in Delhi, this idol along with some others were recovered the investigation is in progress and suitable further action will be taken on completion of the investigation

Pact between India and France to step up Science and Technology

1031 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India have signed a pact with the Government of France to step up science and technology in the country , and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the pact ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) No Sir,

(b) Does not arise

Pakistani Nationals of Bihari Origin from Bangla Desh coming over to India

1032 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Pakistani Nationals of Bihari origin who fled into Indian borders from Bangla Desh ,

(b) whether they have been sent back to Bangla Desh or allowed to stay in India and

(c) whether any arrangements have been or are likely to be made between Bangla Desh and Pakistan for exchange of Bengali citizens in Pakistan with Pakistani nationals in Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) Information is being collected from the State Governments concerned

(c) This is a matter between the Government of Bangla Desh and Pakistan

Ten-Year Plan for Gujarat State

1033 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat State has prepared a ten year prospective plan for the State ,

(b) if so whether this plan has been accepted by the Centre , and

(c) if so its main features and the action taken by the Central Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c) The Government of Gujarat have brought out a perspective Plan for the State for the period 1974 1984 It envisages a public sector outlay of Rs 3,000 crores comprising of an outlay of Rs 1,000 crores for the Fifth Plan period 1974 79 and Rs 2 000 crores for the Sixth Plan period, 1979 84 The distribution of total outlay by major heads is as follows

Head	Total for Perspective Plan 1974-84 Outlay (Rs crores)
1	
1 Agriculture, Cooperation, Community Development and Panchayats	478
2 Irrigation and Flood Control	447

1	2
3. Power	860
4. Industry and Mining	233
5. Transport and Communications	440
6 Social Services and other programmes	542
Total :	3,000

Use will be made of the Perspective Plan prepared by Gujarat while formulating its Fifth and Sixth Five-Year Plans. The question of accepting the Perspective Plan or otherwise does not arise at this stage.

Scheme for Grant of Loans to Entrepreneurs in Gujarat

1034. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have prepared a new scheme for the grant of loans to entrepreneurs through State Financial Institutions like Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and Gujarat State Financial Corporation ; and

(b) if so, whether the new scheme will provide further incentive to the entrepreneurs to set up new industrial units and also to expand their existing units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The scheme envisages exemption of new units from payment of purchase tax for the purchase of machinery, raw materials, processing materials and packing materials required by them for the purpose of manufacturing any goods for sale. A condition for the grant of this facility is that such units should have been started after 1-4-1971 and should be situated beyond 24 Kms. from the cities of Ahmedabad and Baroda and 10 Kms. from the cities of Rajkot, Surat, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar.

Alternatively, the units which do not want to avail of the above scheme, can apply for an interest-free loan, the amount of which will be calculated on the sales tax paid by them during the past 3 years. This scheme will, however, apply to industrial units commissioned after 1-1-1972.

It is expected that these two schemes will act as an incentive for prospective entrepreneurs to set up new industries and to expand existing ones.

Pending Applications from Orissa for Licences/Letters of Intent

1035 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications for licences/letters of intent from private companies and public sector undertakings from Orissa are pending with Government for disposal :

(b) the projects for which the applications have been made ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) 31 applications are pending.

(b) These applications are mainly for the manufacture of sponge iron, shoddy yarn, paper and pulp, beer, soap, footwear, refractories etc.

(c) Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals and the disposal of a particular application is often delayed due to various factors. In some of these cases the applications did not provide all necessary particulars and additional information had to be obtained. In certain other cases policy decisions on the industry as a whole had to be arrived at. It is difficult to indicate precisely the time by which the pending applications will be disposed of. How-

ever, Government are conscious of the need for expeditious disposal of all licence applications and it is being sought to ensure that, as far as possible, decisions on licence applications are taken within 3 months of receipt of application or receipt of full information from the applicant party, whichever is later.

Take-over of Larger Industrial House

1036. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the Economic Times of the 26th January, 1972 under the caption 'Markets Jolted' regarding the take over of managements of larger private industrial houses ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether such an initiative on the part of Government has had any depressing affect on the share market in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The report appearing in the *Economic Times* of the 26th January, 1972 under the caption 'Markets Jolted' regarding the take over of Managements of large private industrial houses has been seen.

(b) There is no general proposal contemplated by the Government at present for purchase of shares of companies now managed by large industrial houses.

(c) Does not arise.

Tourist Atlas of India

1037. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring out a Tourist Atlas of India ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be published ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The scheme for the preparation of a Tourist Atlas of India has been included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the National Atlas Organisation, It will be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

TV at Jullundur

1038. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a TV station at Jullundur during 1972 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up a TV station in Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a). No, Sir But, a TV Transmission station is being set up at Amritsar during 1972

(b) No proposal to set up a TV station in Gujarat is under consideration at this stage. It will be considered in a subsequent phase of TV development in the country.

Botanic Gardens in Delhi

1039. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision to set up Botanic Gardens in Delhi has been taken ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in taking the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The question of setting up a Botanic Garden at Delhi has been under Government's consideration for some time but in view of the pressing need for economy, the question has been deferred for the present.

Applications for Patents and Designs

1040. DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for patents filed in the Patents Office during the year 1970 from Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan separately ; and

(b) the number of applications for registration of design filed in the Patent Office during the year 1970 from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Rajasthan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below :—

(a)

State	No. of applications for patents filed in 1970
Maharashtra	444
Delhi	232
West Bengal	196
Tamil Nadu	90
Rajasthan	19

(b)

State	No. of applications for registration of design filed in 1970
Maharashtra	634
Madhya Pradesh	133
West Bengal	158
Delhi	95
Rajasthan	2

Revision of All India Radio Artistes Pay Scales

1043. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the categories of All India Radio artistes have not gained anything out of revision of their pay scales ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve their pay scales ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). It is correct that staff artistes in the following categories numbering about 350 derive little or no benefit from the revision of fee scales ordered by Government on 7th February, 1972 :

(i) Assistants/Copyists

(ii) (a) General Assistants

(b) Tape Librarians

(iii) Caretakers (Musical instrument)

The object of the pay revision referred to was not so much to improve the fee-scales, as to rationalise them and equate them to pay scales of comparable Government servants In these cases the fee-scales were equal to the salary scales of comparable categories of Government servants, *viz.*, L. D. C. and U. D. C. Hence no significant changes were possible, as that would have created imbalances not only within the organisation but also as between staff artistes and Government servants. The question of upward revision of their fee scales will be considered at a later stage in the light of the decisions which Government may take on the recommendation of the Pay Commission with regard to the pay scales of comparable categories of Government employees.

Five-Man Body on Implementation of Economic Policies

1044. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a five-man body has been constituted to implement the economic policies ; and

(b) if so, whether they will also review the various aspects of the Fourth Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy has been set up to keep under constant review the economic policy for the country.

Issue of Licences for Setting up of Tyre Factories

1045. SHRI S.P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of licences issued for new tyre factories during the period January, 1970 to-date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Three Industrial licences have been issued during the period January, 1970 to date for new Tyre factories.

Planning Boards at State Level

1046. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the States which have set up Planning Boards at the State level ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up similar bodies in other States ; and

(c) how does the Planning Commission see their role in the formulation of the Five Year Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the States in which Planning Boards or similar planning agencies have been set up. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—1525/72.]

(c) The setting up of Planning Boards will enable proper formulation and implementation of district and State Plans. The Planning Commission is of the view that systematic work on the various stages associated with the integrated planning process which include *inter-alia* (a) evaluation of socio economic data to assess the existing levels of development, (b) assessment of material, human and financial resources, (c) appraisal of on-going projects, (d) determination of a strategy and preparation of a time-bound operational plan, (e) plan implementation, (f) monitoring of plan implementation, and (g) plan appraisal, can be effectively taken up only by appropriately constituted planning agencies The Planning Commission have also taken the view that the national growth on the basis of planned development can be better permitted if efforts towards planning and plan implementation are made both at the Centre and State levels in an integrated manner. Setting up of planning agencies will facilitate this process of integrated planning at various levels of decision-making.

Production of Scooters and Motor Cycles

1047. SHRI R. P. YADAV :
SHRI B. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of Vespa, Lambretta and Rajdoot Scooters and Rajdoot, Jawa and Royal-Enfield motor cycles ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to permit expansion of their production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The annual production of the makes of scooters and motor cycles mentioned in the question during the last three years has been as under :

Scooters	1969	1970	1971
Vespa (now Bajaj)	26431	32091	39798
Lambretta	22372	25335	24504
Rajdoot	90	767	2860
Motor Cycle	1969	1970	1971
Rajdoot (175cc)	12001	16500	12806
Jawa (250cc)	12091	16253	15283
(60cc)	613	1665	737
Royal- (350cc)	7502	7990	8789
Enfield (175cc)	2270	2315	2115

(b) All the firms manufacturing the above mentioned makes of scooters and Motor-cycles have applied for industrial licence for effecting substantial expansion of their existing undertakings Out of these, M/s Enfield India Ltd , Madras, (manufacturers of Royal Enfield Motor Cycles) and M/s Ideal Jawa (India) Ltd , Mysore (Manufacturers of Jawa Motor-cycles) have already been granted letters of intent for implementation of their expansion schemes The expansion applications of the other manufacturers are under examination

Issue of Licences for setting up of Industries in Kerala

1048 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the total number of applications for industrial licences to set up industries in Kerala, submitted during the period from November, 1971 to date ,

(b) the industries proposed to be set up by the prospective investors ,

(c) the number of applications cleared by his Ministry till date , and

(d) whether the progress of industrial licensing in this State is slow and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Six applications for Industrial Licences for the establishment of new undertaking in Kerala have been received during the period from November, 1971 to-date

(b) These applications are mainly for the manufacture of oxygen and acetylene gas, PVC containers, Conveyor and other industrial belts, wheat products and H D Polythelene sacks

(c) Out of these six applications, one has been disposed of and the remaining five are under consideration of the Government

(d) No, Sir In practice, however, the consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals and the disposal of particular application is often delayed due to various factors In some of these cases the applications did not provide all necessary particulars and additional information had to be obtained In certain other

cases policy decision on the industry as a whole had to be arrived at It is difficult to indicate precisely the time by which the pending applications will be disposed of However, Government are conscious of the need for expeditious disposal of all licence applications and it is being sought to ensure that as far as possible decisions on licence applications are taken within 3 months of receipt of application or receipt of full information from the applicant party, whichever is later

Missing Trainees from Postal Training Classes, Mysore

1049 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the missing of some trainees from the Postal Training Class, Mysore since 10th August, 1971 ,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ,

(c) whether Government have proposed any inquiry in this regard , and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes A report was received in respect of one Shri G Varghese

(b) to (d) On enquiries made by the Centre authorities, it came to light that the said trainee was last seen going out of Training Centre Campus at about 6 P M on 10 8 71 and that he did not turn up thereafter When all efforts to trace him did not give any clue the case was reported to the local police on 11 8 71 According to the police, the official committed suicide on 13 8 71 by throwing himself before a moving Goods train

Cross Bar Switch Gear Feeding in Kerala

1050 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start a Cross Bar Switch Gear Feeding in the State of Kerala ,

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala in this regard , and

(c) if so, the proposal made by them and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) A proposal for setting up of a new factory for manufacture of telephone switching equipment is under Government's consideration

(b) and (c) The Government of Kerala have approached the Central Government for location of this factory in their State The question of the location of the factory is currently under consideration of the Government of India

Expansion of Car Manufacturing Units

1051 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to permit the expansion of car manufacturing units , and

(b) if so the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) No, Sir However, an application for grant of industrial licence for effecting expansion has recently been received from one of the car manufacturers It is at present under examination

Heavy Industries in Kerala

1052 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of heavy industries in Kerala both in the public and private sectors, their location and the items manufactured by them ,

(b) the total investment in heavy industries in the public and private sectors separately, and

(c) the number of persons employed in heavy industries in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) It is presumed that by 'heavy industries' the Hon'ble Member refers to industries with an investment of Rs one crore and above A list of industries with an investment of Rs one crore and above in the Central public sector is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*, *See No* LT-1570/72] Similar information about the private sector is not readily available However, a list of licences issued from 1966 to 1971 for setting up industries in Kerala is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*] *See No* LT-1520/72 Information regarding the precise investment in these industries and the number of persons employed is not readily available

Pak Spies Arrested in Hyderabad

1053 SHRI C T DHANDAPANI
SHRI P GANGADI B

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether some Pakistani agents were arrested with some incriminating documents in their possession on the 30th January, 1972 in Hyderabad ,

(b) whether four Pakistani nationals were also arrested by the Asansol Police on 27th December, 1971 , and

(c) whether in view of large number of Pak spies in India Government are considering to round up all such gangs and whether these spies have been found in doing regular business in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNAL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) One person suspected to be a Pak spy was arrested in Hyderabad on 29th January, 1972 As the case is under investigation it would not be in the public interest to disclose further details at this stage

(b) No Sir However 14 Pak nationals were arrested at Asansol on the 22nd December, 1971 but they were not found to be of security risk

(c) Adequate arrangements exist for detecting and dealing with espionage Utmost vigilance is being maintained in this regard, by the Government

Pact Between India and France on Space Technology

1054 SHRI C T DHANDAPANI Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a pact between India and France on space technology is likely to be signed ,

(b) if so whether a French mission visited India recently to chalk out programme of co operation in this regard

(c) if so how far the visit of the French mission proved successful , and

(d) whether any such mission from India is also visiting France ?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) to (d) India has collaborative agreements with France in Space Science and has also an agreement for the manufacture of French designed Centaure rockets in India

No formal agreement has been concluded between India and France relating to collaboration in space technology although there have been several discussions and exchanges of visits between representatives of the Indian Space Research Organisation and the French Space Agency (Centre National Des etu des Spatiales)

Setting up of Watch Factory in Uttar Pradesh

1055 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN :

PANDEY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Watch Factory in Uttar Pradesh with the collaboration of Swiss Government, and

(b) if so, the place selected for the purpose and expenditure involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) Approval has been accorded to a private party for setting up a watch factory at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with a Swiss manufacturer The proposed investment in fixed assets is about Rs 1 6 crores

Migration of Indian Engineers Abroad

1056 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Engineers are still migrating abroad for employment

(b) if so the efforts made by Government to curb this trend and

(c) the results achieved or expected to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) No precise information is available Not all Indian Engineers who migrate abroad may be going for emmployment Many go for advanced study, training or acquiring wider experience

(b) The National Committee on Science and Technology has set up a Panel on Employment of Scientific und Technical Manpower which is expected to formulate concrete proposals in consultation with the Planning Commission The Government of India have also a proposal for creation of supernumerary posts for absorption of outstanding Engineers, Scientists etc in India so that they may not have to go abroad for lack of employment opportunities The Scientists' Pool of the CSIR offer temporary placement to well qualified unemployed Engineers in India, including those returning from abroad without assured employment

Some of the measures already taken to improve employment opportunities are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library, See* No LT-1527 72]

(c) No definite information is available However, 55 Engineers who had never been out of India were selected to the Scientists' Pool as on 31st December, 1971,

दिल्ली मे आकाशवाणी और टेलीविजन पर जनसघ का कथित प्रचार

1057 **श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री**
श्री विभूति मिश्र

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ राजनीतिक दलो और सगठनो ने सरकार से शिकायत की है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली मुख्य केन्द्र और टेलीविजन पर जनसघ का अनावश्यक प्रचार किया जाता है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जाच कराई है और

(ग) यदि हा तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मत्रालय मे राज्य मत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी) (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नही उठते ।

पटना मे टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

1058 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **सचार** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ महीनो से पटना मे टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओ को टेलीफोन मिलने मे दिक्कते हो रही है,

(ख) तार-निदेशक के पास टेलीफोन प्राप्त करने वालों के कितने आवेदन-पत्र लम्बित है, और

(ग) सरकार ने यह समस्या हल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार रखती है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) पटना में तीन एक्सचेंज है और मुख्य एक्सचेंज के अलावा प्रतीक्षा सूची पर कोई नाम नही है । 14.12.71 तक सभी एक्सचेंजो से कनेक्शन दिए गए है और 15.12.71 से केवल मुख्य एक्सचेंज से अपना टेलीफोन योजना के अलावा दूसरे नही दिए जा रहे है ।

(ख) मुख्य एक्सचेंज 97.

अन्य एक्सचेंज—प्रतीक्षा सूचियों पर कोई नाम नही है ।

(ग) ऊपर की प्रतीक्षा सूची में से सभी को कनेक्शन देने के लिए महाप्रबन्धक एक्सचेंज क्षेत्रो की पुनर्व्यवस्था करने पर विचार कर रहे है । पटना मुख्य एक्सचेंज मे 1800 लाइने और बढाने की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है ।

Depot Holders Scheme in Post Offices for Distribution of Contraceptives

1059. SHRI C CHITTIBABU Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has made any assessment of the Depot Holders Scheme in Post Offices for distribution of contraceptives which was extended from March, 1970 for one year ; and

(b) if so, whether it will be made a permanent scheme or it will remain a temporary one getting lease of life from year to year ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No Sir. The Ministry of Health and Family Planning are concerned with the matter.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Planning have not yet approached the Ministry of Communications for making the scheme permanent. The question will be considered as and when a request to this effect is received from that Ministry.

Affiliation of P and T Sports Control Board

1060. SHRI C CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P and T Sports Control Board has been affiliated with the Hockey and Football Federations of India ,

(b) if not, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Board to get the P and T Sports Control Board affiliated to them also ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Both the Indian Hockey Federation and the All India Football Federation have been approached for the affiliation of the P and T Sports Control Board since 1964-65 and the matter has been pursued at various levels. The request of the P and T Sports Control Board has been discussed in the various meeting of both the Federations but the affiliation has not been granted so far No specific reasons have been given.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees of Communications Ministry

1061. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees in the Ministry whose dependants got scholarships for technical education during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of cash awards for purchase of books given to dependants of P and T employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) ;

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(a) Scheduled Caste employees.	15	13	11
Scheduled Tribe employees.	—	—	2
(b) Scheduled Caste employees.	5	4	7
Scheduled Tribe employees.	—	—	—

These Scholarships/Awards were given by the Ministry of Communications (P and T Department) to their employees.

Recommendations of Work Study Unit

1062. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recommendations of the Work Study Unit accepted and implemented by the P and T Board during the past three years ; and

(b) the amount of recurring annual savings accrued to the Department as a result of rationalization of working procedures in the Department ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) 90 for Sections in the P & T Directorate fully implemented.

7 for field units fully implemented.

3 for field units partially implemented.

Total : 100

(b) Not appreciably measurable in monetary terms, as studies so far mainly related to work measurement and evolving of standards for creation of posts and not primarily for rationalisation of working procedures.

Issue of Licences to Larger Industrial Houses

1063. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI D P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of 20 larger industrial houses to whom licences were issued in 1970 :

(b) the names of 113 larger industrial houses to whom licences were issued in 1971 ;

(c) the total value of such licences issued to larger industrial houses in the respective years ; and

(d) whether any effort has been made to find out whether these larger industrial houses have set up industries for which licences have been issued ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). During the year 1970, 20 Industrial Licences were issued to concerns belonging to or controlled by 20 larger houses Similarly during 1971, 114 licences were issued to concerns belonging to or controlled by 20 larger houses. Two statements showing House-wise and type-wise distribution of these licences, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1528/72].

(c) Industrial licences are usually issued for specific capacities in respect of approved items of manufacture and not for specific values.

(d) Ordinarily it takes two to three years for a new industrial undertaking to commence production. The licences issued are, therefore, at various stages of implementation. A watch is kept over the progress of implementation of licences by the administrative Ministries and technical authorities concerned through scrutiny of periodical returns submitted by the parties. In respect of important industries, review meetings are arranged with holders of licences/letters of intent in order to speed up implementation.

Integrated Programme to provide Jobs to Unemployed

1064. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will

the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research have suggested Rs 106 crore integrated programme to provide jobs to unemployed persons , and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA (a) and (b) The National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested an integrated programme for the generation of additional employment opportunities through undertaking rural public works programme and through providing employment to the educated and trained people for a period in jobs which would strengthen the rural public works programme directly and generally raise the productive capacity of the rural community The proposal envisages providing of employment to educated unemployed under well turned out schemes for mapping out the country in terms of worthwhile public works projects The scheme would provide employment to graduate engineers and diploma holders, who will do the initial surveys for road works irrigation works soil conservation etc The proposal also envisages offering employment to one lakh of educated persons with general education such as graduates, intermediates and matriculates, mainly as teachers in village schools The total financial requirements for the project are Rs 31 crores for employment to educated unemployed and Rs 75 crores for the rural works project

The order suggestions made are that these programmes should be integrated into the Plan and the cost of it met partly by economy in expenditure and partly by raising fresh reasources Restrictive practices inhibiting production should be removed Adequate supply of raw materials should be assured

Government have generally kept in view these considerations and have formulated various programmes under the Plan Special programmes thus formulated include Small Farmers Development Agencies (Rs 67 5 crores) Agencies for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (Rs 47 5 crores), Rural Works Programme (Rs 100 crores , Dry Farming Programme (Rs 20 crores) and Area Development Schemes (Rs 15 crores) In addition the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, which has been taken up during the current year, is expected to provide employment for 1000 persons on an average in each District A provision of Rs 50 crores each has been made in the budget for 1971 72 and 1972 73 for this programme

A special provision has also been made in the Central budget for 1971-72 for scheme especially designed to suit the educated unemployed, including engineers and technicians While examining these schemes, the Planning Commission came to the view that the programme should not be of an *ad hoc* nature but on a continuing basis for the years 1972 73 and 73 74 Accordingly, the Planning Commission recommended various schemes involving an outlay of about Rs 13 crores for 1971-72 and Rs 25 crores each during 1972 73 and 1973 74 for the continuation of these schemes, Some of the schemes are of a nature which would be implemented by the State Governments on the basis of the expenditure being met by the Centre while some others would be directly administered by the Central Ministries The main programmes approved relate to employment of teachers in the primary schools rural engineering surveys, setting up of agro service centres, extending assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up small scale industries investigation of road works to be undertaken in the Fifth Plan building up of design units for rural water supply and providing assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up of petrol dealerships These programmes are expected to provide employment to a large number of teachers, engineers, diploma holders, draftsmen graduates and matriculates besides semi skilled and un skilled workers

In the 1972 73 Central Budget, a lump sum provision of Rs 125 crores has also been provided to cover the requirements of rural water supply rural home sites, slum clearance and improvement, primary education and schemes for Educated Unemployed

T V Stations in Next Five Year Plan

1066 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of television stations

proposed to be set up in India during next Five Year Plan ;

(b) the places, state-wise, where these will be established ; and

(c) the estimated annual expenditure for one station, both recurring and non-recurring ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Proposals for settidg up TV stations during the Fifth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

(c) Capital expenditure on setting up a TV station of the size that are estblished during the Fourth Plan would be of the order of Rs. 2 crores. Thereafter the annual expenditure will depend on the duration of the service, the number of channels and the proportion between originated and canned programmes. On the assumption that a TV station will operate on one channel and will broadcast a service of about eight hours' duration (including school programmes) and the whole of the school programmes and about 50% of the general programmes would be locally originated, the annual expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring, of one station would be of the order of Rs. 80 lakhs.

Commission on Science and Technology

1066. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formed a Commission on Science and Technology ; and

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). No Commission on Science & Technology has been formed by Government. Government have, however, constituted National Committee on Science & Technology with effect from 25th October, 1971, the tenure of the Committee being 3 years. The composition and terms of reference of the Committee are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—1529/72.]

Demand for Banning R.S.S.

1067. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand for the ban of R.S.S. has been put forward by various sections soon after the riots in Tellicherry, Kerala took place ; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Such demands have been put forward from time to time.

(b) There does not exist any law empowering the Government to ban communal organisations, The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1970, containing provisions *inter alia* to deal with the activities of communal organisations, had to be withdrawn at the introduction stage in September, 1970 in view of the objectisons raised by opposition parties in the fourth Lok Sabha Keeping in view the objections then raised, Government are considering the lines on which legislation on the subject should be undertaken.

Plan for Science and Technology

1068. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the plan for science and technology for the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The plan for science and technology has not yet been finalised. The task has been undertaken by the National Committee on Science and Technology which have several working groups

looking into areas such as asressment and development of natural resources, import substitution and self-reliance, mitigation of unemployment of scientific and technical manpower.

स्मृति डाक टिकटो का जारी किय जाना

1069 **श्री झारखन्डे राय** क्या सचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चन्द्रशेखर आजाद, भगतसिह तथा यतीन्द्रनाथ दास जैस शहीदा तथा बड़े क्रान्तिकारी स्वतत्रता सनानिया के सम्मान मे स्मृति डाक टिकट जारी करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ब्यौरा, और यदि नही तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

सचार मत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख) (क्रान्तिकारी) भगतसिह की स्मृति म 19 10 1968 को एक डाक-टिकट निकाला जा चुका है। सर्वश्री चन्द्रशेखर आजाद और यतीन्द्रनाथ दास के सम्मान म डाक-टिकट निकालने के प्रस्तावो पर डाक तार विभाग स सम्बद्ध डाक टिकट सलाहकार समिति न विचार किया था, लेकिन उसने इन्हे स्वीकार करने की सिफारिश नही की। तथापि ये प्रस्ताव डाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति के सामने फिर रखे जाएगे।

Patna Radio Station

1070 SHRI HARI KISHORI SINGH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up a more powerful transmitter at Patna Radio Station to counter Chinese propaganda in the border areas, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) No, Sir The border areas are adequately served by the existing stations

(b) Does not arise

Distribution of Grants on Civil Defence and Home Guards

1071 SHRI P A SAMINATHAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the State wise distribution of the grant of Rs 44 49 884 36 given to the States as the Central Government s share of expenditure on Civil Defence during the year 1970 71, and

(b) the State wise break up of R 1204 /9 lakhs given by the Centre to the State Government's as the Centre s share of expenditure incurred on Home Guards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I H MOHSIN) (a) Civil Defence Grants made during the year 1970 1

Andhra Pradesh	64,050 58
Assam	3,50,000 00
Haryana	76,728 00
Madhya Pradesh	19,756 83
Maharashtra	2,02 620 00
Mysore	93,418 18
Orissa	24,351 60
Punjab	8,07,887 66
Rajasthan	2,59,026.20
West Bengal	35,47,045 31
Total .	44,49,884,36

(b) Home Guards progressive total of grants made upto 1970-71

Andhra Pradesh	37,91,400 50
Assam	57,41,849 54
Bihar	158 46,755 00
Gujarat	30,50,740 41
Kerala	23,87,845 37
Madhya Pradesh	13,12,632 00
Tamil Nadu (Madras)	23,40,671 87
Maharashtra	92 80,969 68
Mysore	38,27,066 84
Orissa	18,13,007 28
Punjab	135,20,480 33
Rajasthan	73,49,294 39
Uttar Pradesh	269,03,141 00
West Bengal	63 55,634 55
J&K	149,94,125 00
Haryana	19,64,323 12
Total	1204,79,936 38

Assistance Rendered by Bureau of Police Research and Development to State Governments

1072 SHRI P A SAMINATHAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the nature of assistance rendered by the Bureau of Police Research and Development to the State Governments on matters relating to modernisation of police forces, and

(b) the number and names of States in which the application of science and technology to the methods and techniques of the police has been made possible by the Bureau ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN). (a) The Bureau of Police Research and Development set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs is engaged in a number of research projects dealing with the police and its problems and on the developmental side is concerned with evolution of new techniques in the administration, management, maintenance of law and order etc, in the police The Bureau is in constant touch with the State Governments and their Inspectors General of Police so that the results of studies conducted by the Bureau are available to the State police forces as quickly as possible Towards this end the projects have been divided into those which have immediate application and those which are of a long-term nature Priority has been given for the former category of projects

(b) All the States have access to the results of research and development work done by the Bureau To facilate the police forces in the country being modernised and the suggestions of the various project studies made by the Bureau duly implemented, a loan-cum grant assistance is also being given to the State Governments so that the police forces become and remain modern, efficient and capable of handling their responsibilities effectively

Criteria For Delhi T V Coverage

1073 SHRI D P JADEJA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state .

(a) whether Delhi Television have ignored to cover the International Symposium on the *Chemistry of Natural Products, held in Delhi* during the 1st Week of February, 1972 and which was attended by two eminent scientists who had won the Nobel Prize ,

(b) if so, the criteria being adopted by the Delhi Television for covering events , and

(c) the reasons for not covering the above-mentioned event ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) . (a) The event was noticed by A I. R in its radio broadcast but not telecast on the T.V

(b) and (c). The relative news value of a

particular event and its suitability for telecasting within the time available for it are the main criteria for inclusion in the Television programme.

Issue of Licences and Letters of Intent

1074. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have given more licences and letters of intent during 1971 than in the previous years ; and

(b) if so, the comparative figures itemwise for the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two statements showing number of licences and letters of intents issued under the Industrial (D&R) Act, 1951 are laid on the Table of the House). [*Placed in Library. See*, No LT—1530/172]

Illegal Speculation

1075. SHRI D P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 14th February, 1972 under the caption "Laws laxity helps illegal speculators"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In orber to prevent the misuse of ready delivery contracts for speculative purposes, the Government amended the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act by an Ordinance in October 1971. This has subsequently been replaced bv an Amendment Act. Further proposals to make the law more stringent are under consideration of the Government. In the meanwhile, all Governmental agencies concerned have been alerted to curb the evil of illegal forward trading. The Delhi State Police anthorities with the technical assistance of the Enforcement Directorate of the Forward Markets Commission have organised several raids and launched prosecutions in a number of cases.

Malpractices in Telephone Calls

1076. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : SHRI R S PANDAY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2430 on the 1st December, 1971 regarding telephone meters and state

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has since completed the investigations into the case of malpractices in charging telephone calls from the subscribers ;

(b) the outcome thereof ; and

(c) if not, when the said investigation is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N BAHUGUNA) . (a) The anti-corruption Department of Delhi Administration has partially completed investigation into the case

(b) One official is standing trial in court of law, while cases against two casual labourers are still under investigation.

(c) Investigation is likely to take some more time.

National Savings Stamps

1077. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1485 on the 24th November, 1971 regarding alleged bungling in National Savings Stamps in Delhi, and state :

(a) whether the police investigation has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the punishment awarded to the persons held responsible ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and when the police investigation is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGANA) : (a) No.

(b) In view of (a) above, it needs no reply.

(c) The police has covered much of the track towards completion of their investigation and a close liaison is being kept to get it finalised.

Manufacture of OPEL Car by Birlas

1078. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Birlas have made a proposal to Government to allow them to manufacture OPEL cars instead of the Ambassador Cars being manufactured by the Hindustan Motors at present ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MIMISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

Pending Applications for Rural Post Offices in Bihar

1079. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending with Government for opening village-wise Post Offices in Bihar and for how long ; and

(b) the reasons for not taking final action therein ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 952 applications are pending for the last 6 months to 3 years.

(b) The examination of such proposals takes time, particularly when the estimated prospective traffic requires to be verified. However, the P.M.G. has been instructed to finalise these cases during the year 1972-73.

Planning Minister's Speech in Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Calcutta

1080. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in his speech in Calcutta, while addressing the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry, he had spoken about the corrective measures to be taken by Government to stimulate the forward drive of industry ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would further elaborate this statement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The Minister had, in his speech at the meeting of the Associated Chembers of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta, drawn attention to some of the reasons for the slow growth of industry and the steps that have been taken by the Government to stimulate industrial production. These measures include a detailed analysis of the situation on an industry-by-industry basis to find out the specific problems affecting each industry, removal of bottlenecks arising from shortage of power, transport and raw materials, creation of a special Raw Materials Bank for Steel, stimulation of demand through selective public investment, better utilisation of existing capacity and avoidance of procedural delays as far as possible. The Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan, which has already been laid on the Table of the House, has dealt with these aspects in some detail.

सारे देश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए समान नीति

1081. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने समस्त देश के औद्योगिक विकास के

लिए कोई समान नीति बनाई है और, यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : 1956 की औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प और फरवरी, 1970 में और तत्पश्चात् घोषित की गई संशोधित लाइसेंस नीति द्वारा सम्पूर्ण देश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए नीति निर्धारित की गई हैं। सरकार ने कुछ शर्तों के अधीन औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए छूट की सीमा एक करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ा दी है। इससे औद्योगिक आधार का विस्तार होगा और नये और छोटे उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा बड़े औद्योगिक गृह और अधिक विदेशी पूंजीवाली कम्पनियां प्रसामान्यतः अपने क्रिया कलाप को प्रधान (कोर) और भारी विनियोजन वाले क्षेत्र तक सीमित रखेगी। किन्तु कम लागत और निर्यात प्रोत्साहन के हित में मध्यम क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने के लिए उनकी प्रार्थना पर विचार किया जायगा। लघु क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से कुछ उद्योगों को पृथक रूप से इसी क्षेत्र में विकास करने के लिए आरक्षित किया गया है। जहां तक क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं के प्रश्न का संबंध है पिछड़े राज्यों और संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों के दो जिले अन्य राज्यों में से प्रत्येक में एक जिले को 50 लाख रु० तक विनियोजन के लिए 10% राज सहायता देने के लिए चुना गया है। रियायती दरों पर वित्तीय सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से प्रत्येक राज्य में कुछ क्षेत्रों को चुना गया है। इसके अलावा कुछ दूरवर्ती क्षेत्र में कच्चे माल व निर्मित माल के परिवहन के लिए सरकार परिवहन सहायता देती है। इन अभ्युपायों से क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को कम करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

Delivery of Express Letters and Telegrams in Bihar

1082. SHRI Md. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the standard of postal services particularly in deliveries of express letters and Telegrams in the districts of Patna, Dhanbad, Sahrasa, Hazaribagh, has deteriorated much in recent years ; and

(b) the steps contemplated to improve the service ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) On the basis of the number of complaints received against the services there is no reason to feel that the standard of P and T Services in these districts has deteriorated in recent years, though there is room for improvement.

(b) The Postmaster General has taken action to sanction adequate staff and opened additional post offices where necessary. A system has also been instituted for surprise visits to P and T offices by supervising officers to check on their work. To improve the disposal of telegraph traffic, one teleprinter circuit between Dhanbad and Ranchi and one between Saharsa and Katihar have been provided.

New Telephone Factory during Fourth Five Year Plan

1083. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a new telephone factory during the Fourth Plan period for making telephone equipment ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of that scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposed new factory would manufacture telephone switching equipment. Details regarding its production capacity, capital cost etc., are being worked out.

Expenditure on Industrial Units taken over by Government

1084. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total amount of money spent on the sick industrial units which have been taken over by Government during the

last three years and the total amount of profit or loss therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1531/72].

Study on Naxalite Movement in the Country

1085. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether a study of the Naxalite movement throughout the country has been made during the last one year and if so, the salient features thereof, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : The activities of Naxalites and allied extremists had been continuously under review in consultation with the State Governments concerned. No specific study of the Naxalite movement throughout the country as referred to in the question was, however, undertaken or made during 1971.

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान कुछ व्यक्तियों तथा संगठनों की राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियां

1086. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों तथा संगठनों का पता चला है जो भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान राष्ट्रविरोधी गतिविधियों में लगे हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप से किन राज्यों में ऐसी घटनायें घटीं थीं ; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस तरह की बातों को रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार कुछ और मजबूत कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) हाल के युद्ध के दौरान राष्ट्रविरोधी गतिविधियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त होने के कारण किसी संगठन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। तथापि कुछ व्यक्ति तोड़-फोड़ तथा जासूसी कार्यवाहियों में ग्रस्त होने के संदेह में, पश्चिमी तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के सीमावर्ती राज्यों में गिरफ्तार किये गये थे तथा उनके विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है। कुछ व्यक्तियों को, भारत की प्रतिरक्षा, भारत की सुरक्षा तथा सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के प्रतिकूल कोई कार्यवाही करने से रोकने की दृष्टि से नजरबन्द भी किया गया था।

(ग) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें पूरी तरह सतर्क हैं और हमारी प्रतिरक्षा तथा सुरक्षा के प्रतिकूल सभी गतिविधियों से निपटने के लिए, कानून के अन्तर्गत उचित कार्यवाही करती हैं।

Labour situation arising out of the Closure of Industrial Units

1087. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an INTUC delegation called on him in February and discussed the labour situation arising out of the closure of industrial units in various parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to deal with the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The discussions also covered other matters concerning the general health of industries in the country.

(b) Government have already set up a separate Closed/Sick Units Cell in the Ministry of Industrial Development to constantly review the health of industrial units in consultation with the D.G.T.D. and the Departments of Company Affairs and Banking. Some other steps dealing with the subject are also under consideration.

Second Satellite Communications Earth Station

1088. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's Second Satellite Communications Earth Station is being built at Doiwala near Dehradun ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the cost involved and the time by which it is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The salient features of the Second Earth Station Project are as follows :

> The Earth Station complex will comprise the main station at the proposed site near Dehradun ; terminal building in New Delhi, housing international telephone and telex exchanges and a microwave link between the main station and the terminal building. The Station will be capable of handling international telephone, telegraph, data, facsimile and TV transmissions.

(c) The estimated cost of the project would be about Rs 781 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 218 lakhs. The proposed second Earth Station is expected to become operational in 1974-75.

[Manufacture of Swiss Watch in Collaboration with Tressa Watch Company

1089. SHRI P. VENKATSUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Swiss watches are proposed to be manufactured in the country in collaboration with Tiessa Watch Company ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal : and

(c) what will be its effect on the H.M.T. watches ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Government have, in December last, accorded approval to an Indian party in regard to the terms of foreign collaboration with M/s. Tressa Watches Company Ltd., Switzerland for the manufacture of Wrist Watches for an annual capacity of 3.6 lakhs Nos. on the basis of payment of royalty for a period of five years and a suitable lumpsum towards supply of technical know-how, both being subject to Indian taxes.

(c) Keeping in view the demand and supply position of Wrist Watches in the country, there is scope for creation of additional capacity for the manufacture of Wrist Watches without adversely affecting production of watches by H.M.T.

Help rendered to Jawans of B S.F. killed injured during the Indo-Pak War

1090. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the help rendered by Government to the dependents of Jawans of B.S.F. who died or were injured during the recent war with Pakistan in terms of money and materials so far ; and

(b) the other steps proposed to be taken for the welfare of their families ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN) : (a) The families of B S F. Jawans who died or were injured during the recent war were given help in the following manner :—

(i) Pension for a period of 7 years at the rate of 2/3rds of the basic pay last drawn by the deceased ; thereafter pension at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the existing entitlement, subject to the maximum of 2/3rds of the basic pay last drawn by the deceased. In the case of motherless children, pension is allowed at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the existing entitlements subject to the maximum of 2/3rds of the basic pay last drawn. Regarding disabled B.S F. jawans, pension is admissible at the rate of the 50% over the existing entitlement (*i.e.* 50% over the injury pension and invalid pension, if any), subject to a maximum of 2/3rds of the basic pay last drawn.

(ii) Families of the B.S.F. jawans killed are also entitled to a gratuity equal to 8 months pay, in addition to the death-cum-retirement gratuity, as admissible under the normal rules.

(iii) Besides, from the B.S F. Benevolent Fund raised from contributions from Government, members of the force etc and administered by the Force themselves, a lump-sum grant of Rs. 5,000/ – and special family allowance at the rate of Rs. 150/— per month for a period of ten years, is allowed to the families of the B.S F. jawans killed in action.

(iv) B.S F. jawans injured are given free medical facilities and the period of hospitalisation is treated as duty for which full pay and allowances are drawn during that period.

(b) On the analogy of the orders issued by the Ministry of Defence, regarding liberalised pensionary awards for war widows and war disabled servicemen, the question of grant of similar awards in the case of civilian government servants including the B S F. personnel who were killed or disabled by enemy action is under the active consideration of the Govern- ment of India.

Government have also decided that two members each of the family of the B.S F. personnel killed in action may be appointed, without registration at the Employment Exchange, to class III/IV posts filled by direct recruitment. For the purpose of this concession, the members of the families of such deceased B.S.F. personnel, would include, besides his widow, his sons/daughters/near relations who agree to support his (the deceased's) family.

As regards facilities for the education of the B.S.F. personnel killed or disabled/injured, the Government have already prepared a scheme for granting the following concessions to the children of the armed forces personnel and para-military forces, killed or disabled in the recent hostilities :—

(i) complete exemption from tuition and other fees levied by the educational institutions concerned ;

(ii) Grant to meet hostel charges in full for those studying in boarding schools. and colleges ;

(iii) Full cost of books and stationery ; and

(iv) Full cost of uniform, where this is necessary.

The above concessions would be available up to and inclusive of the first degree course. However, if any entitled children are already studing in a post-graduate course, the concessions would be admissible in respect of post-graduate courses also.

Amenities to the Personnel of B.S.F.

1091 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for the revision of the pay scales and other amenities for the personnel of Border Security Force is under consideration ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) whether in view of the important role played by Border Security Force during the last Indo-Pak war, the service conditions and other amenities of the same will be brought at par with military personnel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to c). Even though there is no proposal to this effect before government. The whole question of the pay structure and the conditions of service of Central Government employees is at present under the consideration of the Third Pay Commission ; and the emoluments, pay structure etc. of the B S.F. will also receive due attention from the Commission.

Increase In Price of Car

1092. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state how far the prices of the cars made in India have increased since the commencement of their indigenous production and how far the foreign contents therein have

since been eliminated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Information about the prices of the Cars at the commencement of production is not readily available. However, for the sake of comparison, the ex-factory retail prices of cars ruling on 1.1.1957 and at present are indicated below :—

	On 1.1.1957	At present
Ambassador	Rs. 10,424	Rs. 16,946
Fiat	Rs. 8,934	Rs. 15,946
Standard Herald	Rs. 8,702	Rs. 16,539

The present foreign component in each car is as under :

Ambassador	—	0.51%
Fiat	—	0.75%
Standard Herald	—	1.39%

Permanent Building for Bhadrak Post Office

1093. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken to construct a permanent and extensive building to provide Bhadrak Post Office, District Balasore, Orissa with minimum requirements of functioning efficiently ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : It has been decided by the Government to construct a suitable extension to the existing Head Post Office building at Bhadrak to provide the required accommodation. Administrative approval and expenditure sanction for the project have since been issued.

Action against Non-Bengali Muslims from Bangla Desh who came without valid travel Documents

1095. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps against those non-Bengali Muslims who had come to Uttar Pradesh and other places without valid travel documents from Bangla Desh to intern them for the present at the places of their stay and obtain securities from those giving them shelter ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break up thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Governments concerned.

Statehood for Delhi

1096. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal for granting the Statehood to Delhi ;

(b) if so, the sailent features thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). From time to time it has been suggested to the Government that the Union Territory of Delhi should be made a State. Delhi had been specially carved out from the adjoining provinces into a separate administrative unit under the direct Central administration to serve as the capital of the country. Government consider that the demand for Statehood is not compatible with the present position.

11 54 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF LACK OF SALE OF COTTON IN GUJARAT AND SOME OTHER STATES DUE TO IMPOSITION OF CERTAIN CONTROLS

SHRI P M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Trade to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon —

'The situation arising out of the reported lack of sale of cotton in Gujarat and some other States due to the imposition of stock credit and contract controls

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Aliporc) The Minister s attention has been called, but where is the Minister ?

MR SPEAKER The time for taking up the calling attention motion is 12 O Clock but because we have finished the questions a little earlier (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) You must adjourn the House

AN HON MEMBER The hon Minister is here

MR SPEAKER He is very much there

SHRI PILOO MODY He is physically here, not very much there

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) Mr Speaker, Sir, cotton prices reached their peak levels in January, 1971 as result of a short crop of 53 lakh bales Due to the acute shortage of cotton the annual production of both cloth and yarn was the lowest in 20 years Our exports were adversely affected Government took certain measures to arrest the rising trends The high price level was maintained till September, 1971 Hon'ble Members will appreciate that this position could not be allowed to continue Our initial estimate of the current year 1971-72 crop was 55 lakh bales As a result of favourable weather conditions in most of the cotton growing areas excluding Maharashtra the production will be around 59 lakh bales It cannot, therefore, be expected that the unprecedented levels which prevailed during the last season can be sustained during the current season The prices have been declining since the last two months with the increased arrivals of cotton from Gujrat, Mysore and Punjab The present prices compare well with the prices ruling in 1969/70 which was a normal year

Some adjustments in the credit curbs were made before the bulk arrival of new crop Due to increased arrivals in the market these adjustments have proved to be inadequate Consequently the volume of purchases could not be increased to levels which can produce a stabilizing effect

The Government has been watching closely the situation The programme of import of foreign cotton has been curtailed by about 2 5 lakh bales

In this context I am happy to announce that the present stock limits have been uni formally increased by one month in respect of all the mills in the country It can be normally presumed that this will work out to additional purchase possibilities of nearly five lakh bales This I am sure, the House will agree, will go a long way in stabilizing the prices

The Cotton Corporation has already opened a large number of purchase Centres in various States and have already purchased more than 40,000 bales Purchases in larger volume are continuing

In order that the growers may be given higher prices to act as incentive to grow more cotton next year, the Government has further under consideration several measures, some of which are —

(a) Securing suitable relaxation in credit restriction ,

(b) extending period of delivery in respect of non transferable specific delivery contracts.

I assure the House that the Government is constantly keeping a watch on the situation and proper remedial steps will be taken shortly to protect the interest of the growers.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Sir, I carefully heard the statement made by the hon. Minister. But I do not find adequate measures taken by the Government which will tide over the serious economic crisis that is being faced by thousands of cotton growers in the country, specially, in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab. This House should take note that our agriculturists, tillers and growers have made ceaseless effort to take this country to self-sufficiency in the matter of foodgrains and cash crops. Unfortunately, for want of timely action on the part of the Government, the farmers and peasants who take the country towards self-reliance have to face great hardships and a serious economic crisis. This has happened with the growers of cotton and a serious situation has arisen particularly in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab.

The cotton production of last year, 1971, was of the order of 53 lakh bales while this time, it has gone upto the order of 66 lakh bales. It is very surprising that the price of cotton has gone down and in the last few months it has shown a steep fall in the cotton price. This has resulted in huge accumulation of stocks with cotton growers. The price has gone down by nearly Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 per khandi, *i.e.*, 10 pakka maunds, in the State of Gujarat ; elsewhere also the position is the same. This has affected our cotton growers and their economy very adversely. I would request the Government to take note of this situation.

12 hrs.

There is ample stock with the growers in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab, but there are no buyers for this cotton. In Gujarat the crop this year is estimated to be of the order of 24 lakhs of bales. Out of this, 15 lakhs of bales have already come into ginneries But the total sale upto now is only of the order of 9 lakh bales. Six lakhs of bales of growers are lying with the ginneries. It means that nearly nine lakhs of bales are yet to come into the market. It means that a total of 15 lakhs of bales are likely to remain unsold. I can well understand why this situation has arisen. It seems to me that it is only because of stringent restrictions on stock and credit facilities.

At present there are restrictions on stock. I do not know how the Minister has announced that they are liberalising the restrictions on stock. You should lift all the restrictions ; otherwise, there will no buyers for cotton.

In the same way, there are restriction on credit facilities. The commercial banks and cooperative banks ask for a margin of 50 per cent for the first quarter of the year, *i.e.*, from January to April, and 70 per cent for the second quarter. This has made it impossible for the cooperative societies and trade channels to buy the cotton. There is also control over forward sales.

I can well understand that, in the case of acute shortage of cotton in the country, checks and counter-check measures are necessary because these measures will help the general economy... .

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may please ask his question.

SHRI P M. MEHTA : Yes, Sir ; I am coming to that.

But when there is ample production and stock in the market, these restrictions should be removed.

With your permission Sir, I would point out one more thing and then ask my question.

Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has stated during the eourse of his speech on general debate on the Budget that the consumer in this country pays 30 per cent high on the stamped rates. So, neither the growers are benefited, nor the consumers are benefited. I do not know who is benefited by the present policy of the Government.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Ministers.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : The Cotton Corporation of India is constituted to come into the market at the appropriate time, but the

[Shri P M Mehta]

Cotton Corporation of India has failed to do so, it is hesitating and is shy to enter into the market It has purchased hardly 1000 bales of cotton in the State of Gujarat If the buffer stock is not lifted this time, it is very likely that the cotton growers will switch over to other crops which will ultimately result in shortage in the production of cotton next year When will the Government take concrete steps to protect the interests of the cotton growers ? When will the Government notify the supporting prices, and do the Government have any long term and short-term schemes to stabilise the cotton prices as well as the cloth prices in the interests of the growers and the consumers ?

SHRI A C GEORGE The hon Member has raised many points which are quite relevant to the situation prevailing and he has made one or two questions also

I would like to answer him from the last point which he raised, namely, about the situation prevailing in Gujarat He has a feeling that the Cotton Corporation which is ultimately meant to benefit the small growers in our country has not acted promtly quickly or in an efficient manner I may humbly submit that his figures are not uptodate The Cotton Corporation has already purchased from Gujarat alone 3000 bales upto yesterday and immediately we are purchasing 20,000 bales more from Gujarat alone So far the Cotton Corporation operating on the indigenous cotton, has invested more than Rs 4 82 crores at the market prices As a commercial carporation, you can imagine it is too much of a risk If prices fall, the Cotton Corporation, being a commercial corporation, will be faced with a situation of facing a huge loss So, I may differ with the hon Member when he makes a statement that the Cotton Corporation has not moved in or is not efficient It may be made out that its operations are not upto the mark or it may not be efficient but I may inform the hon Member that as early as December itself, the Cotton Corporation stepped into the market and has made large purchases Further, I would like to point out at this juncture, and I thought that the hon Member was listening carefully to the statement made that we have already announced that stock restrictions are being relaxed and by relaxation of the stock restriction by one month—the average consumption in our mills all over the country is near about 5 lakhs bales—naturally, there will be an immediate buoyancy in the market to the tune of 5 lakh bales

SHRI PILOO MODY Not necessarily.

SHRI A C GEORGE Not necessarily, if you are not availing of the credit facilities We are definitely taking note of that situation We are taking up with the commercial banks to move in quickly so that this relaxation will be synchronised with the credit facilities also

Then the Member was making a point that the prices have crashed I will definitely agree with him that the prices are lower than last year But last year was an unusual year It is true our farmers got a high price during last year but I made out in the statement itself that the prevailing price is well compared with the normal year I will read out

In 1969 70 which we can consider to be a normal year the price of Digvijay was Rs 2069 per candy L 147—Rs 1900, Kalyan—Rs 1830 Khandesh—Rs 1734 and Bengal Deshi Rs 1221 The prices as on 15th March 1972 for the same items are Digvijay—Rs 2396, that is, at least Rs 300 more than 1969 70 For L 147—Rs 2175, which is at least Rs 175 more than in 1969 70 Then, for Kalyan—Rs 1700, That also compares well For Khandesh, it is at least Rs 13 more since the prevailing price is Rs 1750 In Bengal Deshi it was Rs 1243, at least Rs. 22 more than the price of 1969 70 (*Interruptions*) But, even then I do concede that these prices are lower than last year s But last year was an unusual year and the price which we can normally compare is of 1969 70 I am not sure whether the Member is correctly informed when he was putting up an estimate of 66 lakh bales Even the most optimistic estimate of this year s indigenous production is only 62 lakh bales and we presume that it may be 59 5 or 60 lakh bales

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA This will include the carry-over

SHRI A C GEORGE I am prepared to give you that figure also

The carry-over figure from last year was 11.56 lakh bales.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You add that to the production.

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : Let me continue, Foreign cotton was 4.25 lakh bales and the total we had was 15.81 lakh bales. This is what happens in every industry which is running on such a big scale, and this cannot be stopped. This is bound to be there. Next year we will have a carry-over to the tune of 19 lakh bales. This is a normal industrial operation and there is nothing alarming about it.

Before I conclude, I would like to take up the question raised by the hon. Member, and here and now I want to congratulate our farmers who accepted the challenge of the nation. They listened to the clarion call for more production and they definitely reached self-sufficiency level, but this is something which can happen when the production is going up.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : He has conveniently forgotten the high cost of production.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Piloo Mody, your Call Attention Notice came after the time fixed. But I allowed it as an exception because there were not many names. Kindly don't do it in future. It must come in time whenever you send it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : On behalf of the messenger who carried it to you I apologise to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I beg your pardon.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I said, on behalf of the messenger who crrried it to your office, I apologise to the House, and I would take this opportunity of thanking you for having allowed me to have my say on this important subject, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : In future you kindly stick to the time.

SHRI PILOO MODY : This particular Call Attention, I don't think, full justice to the problem of cotton. It is very necessary that in a very staple fibre, a staple commodity like cotton, stable price should prevail from year to year bearing in mind the fluctuations due to increase or decrease in crop. Credit facilities available through trade channels have been clamped down in such a fashion that a situation developed and the Government rushed in, imposing certain controls of credit such as they did last year, which was necessary last year, in view of the crop and the high prices prevailing, But the Government has known for some time now, Sir, that the production of cotton this year is going to be abundant and therefore early steps should have been taken to relieve the credit control so that normal market operations could have taken place. When one sees the statement presented by the Minister, one would say, sitting in Delhi, yes, everything is fine with regard to cotton. It is such a reasonable statement except for point No. 5, which is somewhat deceptive. One would imagine that things were going on very well. But when you go down into the cotton growing areas and talk to the farmers, you realise what a monumental problem has been created. Take point No. 5 to begin with. To begin with, it says "The Cotton Corporation has already opened large number of purchase centres" One would imagine that the Government officials of the Cotton Corporation go to every field and purchase cotton. The fact of the matter is that since the 6th of December, since these 4 months, they have purchased 40,000 bales. 40,000 bales are purchased on the telephone from a *kokha* in Parliament Street and he talks about large number of centres having been opened, which is only to misguide us because 40,000 bales is nothing If he had held something like 5 lakh or 10 lakh bales I would have understood his concern about credit facilities. When a trader complains about credit facilities, Government turn a deaf ear to him, because of Shri Indrajit Gupta and the criticism that he makes. But the Government themselves are now feeling the pinch of credit facilities and find that without credit facilities they cannot buy the cotton. The statement says that,

"We have advanced Rs. 4 crores to the Cotton Corporation"

But what good is Rs 4 crores ? If only they would have advanced Rs 4 crores to the trade, they would have been able to purchase Rs. 12 lakhs worth of cotton So, they have this sort of rigmarole going on.

Further, the hon. Minister says in the statement :

[Shri Piloo Mody]

> ' In this context, I am happy to announce that the present stock limits have been uniformly increased by one month "

But why now ? Why not when it was necessary a couple of months ago ?

Then, Government talk of floor prices The floor prices that have been fixed by Government have been about half the prevailing market prices what is the earthly meaning of floor prices then ? The floor price is supposed to be a subsistence return on the investment made But subsistence return is no substitute for an economic or remunerative return

The hon Minister talks of prices and compares them with the prices in March and the present prevailing prices Apart from the fact that his figures, for a change, were correct, why does he not compare the figures in January, 1971 with the figures that are prevalent today ? If he does so he would find that all the figures are about 50 per cent or 60 per cent or 70 per cent of the prices that prevailed in January 1971 Government must realise in other words that it was the prices prevalent in January 1971 which made it so profitable for the growers to grow this cotton that he has today been presented with a bumper crop.

As I said on an earlier occasion this Government is incapable of a mentality of abundance As soon as there is abundance of any commodity, they lose nerve, they dither and they never want to enjoy it , on the other hand, they want to have shortages only because then they can twist and turn and screw the citizen in a manner in which they can make the maximum money out of it Here, you have an abundant crop of cotton, and it has become a problem for them

Who are the people whom I want to help ? I want to help primarily the grower and ultimately the consumer Everybody in between is irrelevant For helping the grower and ultimately the consumer, Government have to frame a policy based on stable prices Therefore, I recommend to Government if they want to do anything that they should immediately bring relief to these people The first thing that they have to do is to make the Cotton Corporation buy on a massive scale, not 40,000 bales, but 5 lakhs bales or 10 lakh bales It is quite obvious that neither the Government are enquipped nor does the Cotton Corporation have the expertise , if I were to sell them wool instead of cotton, they would buy that wool also , as a matter of fact it is not difficult to pull wool over their eyes This is the condition of the Cotton Corporation Therefore I suggest that Government should make use of whichever traders are available, particularly the large and reputable traders and appoint them as their agents to purchase cotton on their behalf so that they will make a good deal out of it and supply it to the consumers also

Since I have to end by asking a question — actually I have been giving advice to them so far—I would like to ask whether they are going to do what I have advised them to do

SHRI A C GEORGE The hon Member has presented a picture of gloom and the impression was created that while 60 lakh bales of cotton were available in the country as indigenous production, it was only the Cotton Corporation which was in the market to buy that cotton That is a fundamental fallacy The Cotton Corporation as a commercial corporation in the public sector stepped into the field only for stabilising the prices It is a question of simple arithmetic I do concede that when 60 lakh bales of cotton are available it is not enough if a commercial corporation purchases only 40 000 bales But you must remember that the normal trading operation is also there The public sector is moving in only to boost it and stabilise it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) With that small quantity of purchase

SHRI A C GEORGE We have only started

SHRI PILOO MODY The remedy for pneumonia is a pill, asprin !

SHRI A C GEORGE An agricultural crop estimate was made in the early part of the year Subsequently, depending on so many factors like climatic conditions, monsoon, etc the crop situation improved I made out in the beginning itself that we were expecting only a production of 55 lakh bales Subse-

quently, weather conditions which are normally beyond our control were more favourable...

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : That is a good thing, of course.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is complaining now that the weather was favourable to us !

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Not that, I am happy about it. The only thing was that we did not know that it would be so good as the elections. Now we are estimating the crop which is much better than what we thought of earlier. Assuming a crop of 55 lakhs, we asked the Cotton Corporation to move in. Of course, if the situation so warrants, we can move in in a massive way. Nobody prevents that. When the hon. member was referring to 40,000 bales, he said it was a paltry thing. In the beginning itself, I told the House that we have already invested Rs. 4.92 crores. So you can imagine how much money will have to be shelled out if a public sector corporation like the CCI is to purchase a lakh of bales.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Twenty times what you have already spent.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The hon. member was again referring to the price of January 1971. At the beginning itself, I said that the 1971 January price was high. The normal comparable prices are those prevailing in 1969-70. Those were the figures which I quoted. There was no confusion there. The price of 1970-71 was extraordinarily high. This cannot be compared with the price of a normal year.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : He forgets that the cost of production has also gone high.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Government are aware of the situation. As was explained earlier, we have already relaxed the stock limits. We will give more credit facilities. More purchase points will be opened. Already there are more than 41 of them. In an operation of this type, I do not think that even the hon. member expects that we will be opening a purchase centre in every field. We are putting up centres in market places, wherever it is considered vital from the commercial point of view.

Again I assure you that we are quite aware of the prevailing situation and every measure will be taken to see that the difficulties of the farmers are overcome to a great extent.

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12. 24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS UNDER COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ACT AND ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Central Commissions of Inquiry (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 198 in Gezette of India dated the 19th February, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1512/72].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(i) The Fifteenth Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No, G.S.R. 1688 in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1971.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifteenth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1689 in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1971.

(iii) The Sixth Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1792 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1971.

[Shri K C Pant]

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No G S R 1793 in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1971

(v) The All India Services (Death cum Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules 1971 published in Notification No G S R 1905 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December 1971

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No G S R 1944 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December 1971

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No G S R 1945 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1971

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixteenth Amendment Regulations 1971, published in Notification No G S R 1946 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December 1971

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No G S R 1947 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1971

(x) The Indian Administrative Service(Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1971 published in Notification No G S R 1956 in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1971

(xi) The All India Services (Joint Cadre) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No G S.R 22(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1972

(xii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No G S R 26(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1972

(xiii) G S R 36(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972 constituting for the States of Assam and Meghalaya a joint cadre of the Indian Administrative Service

(xiv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No G S R 37 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January 1972

(xv) G S R 37(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972 constituting for the States of Assam and Meghalaya a joint cadre of the Indian Police Service

(xvi) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules 1972 published in Notification No G S R 38 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972

(xvii) G S R 38(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972 constituting for the States of Manipur and Tripura a joint cadre of the Indian Administrative Service.

(xviii) G S R 39 E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972 constituting for the States of Manipur and Tripura a joint cadre of the Indian Police Service

(xix) G S R 40(F) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972 constituting for all the Union territories a joint cadre of the Indian Admmistrative Service

(xx) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strengtb)

Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No G S R 41(L) in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972

(xxi) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No G S R 42(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972

(xxii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules 1972 published in Notification No G S R 43(L) in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972

(xxiii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules 1972 published in Notification No G S R 44(L) in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972

(xxiv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules 1972, published in Notification No G S R 116 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1972 [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1513/72]

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT) RULES

SHRI K C PANT I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No S O 444 in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1972, under sub section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—1514/72]

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS ON PRESS IN INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Part I) of the Registrar of New papers for India on Press in India, 1971

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1515/72]

UGC (DISQUALIFICATION, RETIREMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF MEMBERS) AMENDMENT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the University Grants Commission (Disqualification, Retirement and Conditions of Service of Members) Amendment Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No S O 507 in Gazette of India dated the 10th February 1972 under subsection (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1516/72]

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12 25½ hrs

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER (SHRI P C SETHI)

MR SPEAKER I have to inform the House that Shri P C Sethi, an elected member of Lok Sabha from Indore constituency of Madhya Pradesh, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 22nd March 1972

12.26 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TENTH REPORT

SHRI G G SWELL (Autonomous Districts) I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee on private Members' Bills and Resolutions

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COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SECOND REPORT

SHRI A P SHARMA (Buxar) I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Petitions

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COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORT OF STUDY GROUP I

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) I beg to lay on the Table the Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bhopal, Nagpur, Bhilai, Rourkela and Calcutta, in February, 1972

12-27 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1972-73— GENERAL DISCUSSION
Contd

MR SPEAKER We will resume the general discussion on the general budget Nobody on his legs—well, Shrimati Sheila Kaul

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL (Lucknow) Mr Speaker, Sir, the budget presented by the hon Finance Minister has generally been welcomed by all sections of the house Under the circumstances through which the country had to pass, I do not think we could have got a more balanced budget than what has been presented

True, the present budget was not the first which came after the last annual budget The House had to consider the sanctioning of a stiff dose of taxes in the supplementary budget that was presented in the mid-year in the wake of the economic difficulties which came about due to the influx of the refugees from our neighbouring country of Bangla Desh.

The hon Finance Minister had stated in the house while presenting the budget that he did not foresee any appreciable increase in the prices In fact, if I am not wrong, he did not foresee any increase, as according to him, the new taxation proposed was not likely to affect the general price index

I would not like to dwell too much on many of the taxed commodities I would only take up three items—steel, aluminium and lottery tickets Steel and aluminium are basic materials for the economic development in our country Even a marginal increase in the steel price has a reverberating effect on all aspects of the industry In foreign countries, raw iron and steel are taxed only after great consideration, and I hope when the hon Finance Minister considered this proposal, he must have given his full attention before announcing it in the House

The House has already learnt that the railway budget will be showing a marginal surplus I am afraid this may not be the ultimate position because of the proposed tax on steel The railways are the main consumers of steel produced in the country and they will be affected directly due to the present tax proposed The marginal surplus shown in their budget would be of no comfort to the railways in the very near future, and I feel that ultimately the railway will continue to show financially itself in the red What we can expect again in the next annual budget is another tax from the railway to offset this deficit which would come around on the railway users and especially on the passengers

Steel is now coming more into use in the building activities that are flourishing in the country. The Government on the one hand has been seeking schemes for lowcost housing projects, and at the same time, developing a system which will make low cost housing nearly impossible The tax on steel is going to rebound on the ordinary man who has been dreaming of building a small house for himself I feel some sort of safeguard must come around for the small builder who is not out to make profit but simply wants to build his house to live in Even those who contemplate sharing their houses must also contemplate now on increasing the rents Rents of all houses are directly based on the expenditure involved in building the premises. The house holder will now seek an upward revision of rents which will adversely affect those who do not have a proper roof of their own. The

salaried servant in places like Delhi will be the ultimate sufferer, who has not been provided with adequate relief by way of house-rent from Government In fact I feel that the time has come when the ordinary Government servant's fate due to the effect of taxation policy requires a study There ought to be compensatory relief in house rent for Government servants to offset the effect when there is an upward revision noticed in the house rent market.

The tax on steel products will effect generally all electrical goods using steel components I also foresee not in the distant future, once again prices of indigenously produced motor vehicles shooting up The small car project may ultimately become too expensive for a common man who has been seeing this exercise being repeatedly under study for the last fifteen years and every time a new cost and a higher one at that, is being made known for single units of the proposed small car The tax on aluminium will likewise hit in some places where it is least expected to Copper has already been replaced by aluminium in the Indian house holds and the ordinary housewife will certainly not have many pleasing things to say for the hon Finance Minister

But what may also be noticed is perhaps the increase in the price of medicines which are packed in aluminium foil As I can recall aluminium foil packings are now being considered the safest and the surest way of ensuring the quality of the medicines Progressive pharmaceutical firms in the country have switched over to packing their medicines in aluminium foil containers. Unless the Government insists that the pharmaceutical firms using aluminium foils for the package for their products and not increase the price of their products, it can be expected that some of the popular medicines which may otherwise be removing headache but packed in aluminium foil may become the source of headache when the common man realises that he has to pay more for them in the market I hope that some thought would be given to this aspect also

The budget has proposed a tax on prizes and lotteries. The Wanchoo committee has also recommended the same and I welcome the suggestion From knowledgeable sources, I gather that most of the winners of the lottery tickets and especially the first prize winners have been poor people It is not so in the case of cross word puzzels where it has come to light that this game has become a source of corruption and a venue for surfacing black money The lottery has yet proved to be beyond the influence of black money I, therefore, suggest that when we agree to tax the winning by 30 per cent in the case of cross-world puzzels, a lower slab of tax of, say, about 15 per cent, may be considered for wins on lottery tickets

The tax on kerosene oil will extinguish the light of the poor man's huts in the villages which have hardly any amenities Kerosene should be left alone There are schemes to provide Harijans with lands but defective rules come in the way of their implementation Funds for nutrition schemes have been raised and this is a step forward The Opposition were expecting a budget that would fall heavy on the common people but it has been carefully steered for which the Finance Minister should be congratulated

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) Rising to speak on this chauvinistic budget, I cannot help avoid a reaction, that it is full of sound and fury which unfortunately signify nothing Yesterday an hon Member characterised the budget as a budget of confidence I wish it were so But scanning through the budget proposals and the budget speech, it appears to me as a budget of betrayal, of blighted hopes and a budget of broken assurances Only in a euphoric mood we can equate betrayal with success I have no quarrel with them But my submission to the hon Finance Minister is to remind him of his earlier assurances in the budget speech last year and to compare his performance as indicated in the budget presented this year. He will conclude for himself that the budget which he has presented does not hold any enduring assurance of growth and progress which are the *sine quanon* for garibi hatao and Socialism, it is a budget of stagnation and decadence

AN HON MEMBER Of the left or right ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Both We gloat over what we have achieved in Bangla Desh I concede that every Indian should be genuinely proud of it Our role in Bangla Desh has brought India to the summit. It is also true. But

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

the fact should not be ignored that we are getting poorer day by day year by year and budget by budget

The Fourth Plan envisaged an increase in national income at an average annual compound rate of growth of 5 6 per cent What are the achievements ? In 1969 70 it was 5 3 per cent , in 1970 71 the growth rate was 4 8 per cent and I am sure that in 1971 72 it is going to be much lower From this it could be easily inferred that as years proceed, as the mandates which the ruling party receives gets more massive and the political power gets more stabilised, the poorer becomes this country and slower becomes its rate of growth I wish the hon Minister could offer some explanation for this strange phenomenon This certainly calls for a major step up in the tempo of developmental expenditure

The hon Finance Minister takes credit that in this year s budget he is investing an amount of Rs 1780 crores but this has to be juxtaposed against the sluggishness in projected investment during the first two years of the plan The budgetary provision for the centrally sponsored plan schemes during the first two years lagged far behind The increase of Rs 332 crores in the budget of this year which is nearly one fourth of the entire plan investment is certainly the sharpest step up, in the words of the Finance Minister but he should not forget that it is only a compensation for the negligence of the Centre in directing investments according to the prescribed targets during the first two years of the Fourth Plan Even the Economic Survey mentions on page 9

> "The public outlay under the Plan, particulary the out lay in the Central sector had been lagging behind the prescribed targets during the first two years of the Plan '

Therefore, the increase of Rs 332 crores in the Plan expenditure for this year should not be taken credit of as a major step up, on the other hand it is compensation for negligence which the Centre has inflicted on the implementation of the Fourth Plan Even this step up will be meaningless unless the price is stabilised The Minister last year had given an assurance in his budget speech He said :

> ' The drive for a faster rate of growth in this sense, therefore blends with the parallel goal of achieving price stability "

In all humility I ask him whether he has been able to arrest the rising prices, which is the real test of a socialist economy The average consumer price index rose in 1969 70 by 1 4 per cent After the ruling party got its massive mandate from the electorate in 1970 71, it rose by 5 5 per cent In 1971 72, I am sure it has not registered any significant decrease In the case of foodgrains it still remains very high It rose by 3 6 per cent in 1969 70 Since then it might have declined by about 1 per cent but how can he reconcile on the one hand this bumper crop of foodgrains and the rise in prices on the other ? Therefore I said it is a budget of betrayal, because the Government have failed to implement the assurance which the Minister had given last year on the floor of this House to check the spiralling prices in a substantial measure

Why is the price increasing Various explanations have been offered But one fact is being noted viz , the alarming amount of deficit financing in which the Government has indulged and the increase in money supply due to an erroneous implementation of the socialist orientation of the bank nationalisation programme That is one reason why today we are confronted with this fantastic rise in prices notwithstanding rise in production Due to substantial net bank lending to the commercial sector, money supply increased by 10 5 per cent in 1969 70 and by 12 per cent in 1970 71 And, the Mid-term Appraisal of the fourth plan bewails that these increases are much larger than the growth of national income in real terms Though the Finance Minister has thrown a veil of secracy on this aspect in his budget speech the Mid-term Appraisal of the fourth plan at page 39 mentions that the money supply is much larger than the growth of national income in real terms Therefore, this budgetary increase for the fourth plan is illusory In real terms, perhaps we are lagging behind instead of stepping up investment The degree of the supply and demand balance over prices stabilisation is lacking due to the faulty policies of the Government of India

The Finance Minister in his budget speech has assured that it should be possible to end the current fiscal year with the general price

level generally stable. I would examine this assurance in the light of our actual experience. We find four factors are operating for increasing the price, namely, (a) manipulation of market py unscrupulous traders; (b) slackening of production and idle capacity in steel and fertiliser industries; (c) credit policy in favour of the commercial sector and (d) deficit financing. According to me, these are the four contributory factors to the spiralling prices, over which there can be control. The minister says that towards the end of the current fiscal year, he would be able to stabilise the price. May I ask : How can he stop the operation of the forces on the market unless some very stringent measures are taken at other levels by other ministries? Sugar had been decontrolled. Cement has been decontrolled; newsprint and printing papers have been decontrolled. What are the prices of these commodities obtaining today?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : For cement de-control they have collected Rs. 50 lakhs from CACO, Cement Allocation and Coordination Committee.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : While there is slackening of production, while the capacity is lying idle, we are gloating over our public sector in the name of socialism. While a substantial measure of installed capacity is lying idle even in the public sector industries, how could the hon. Minister assure us that the production would be stepped up?

Then, the credit policy of the nationalised banks and the LIC is operated more in favour of the commercial houses of the big business magnates and the monopoly capitalists whom you profess to curb, than the rural sector, and also in the small scale sector.

Lastly, what is the order of deficit financing today? In the Fourth Plan we had estimated the total quantum of deficit financing to be of the order of Rs. 850 crores. Today it is of the order of Rs. 1,121 crores including the portion of the States, which is 40 per cent higher than the estimated deficit financing for the entire Fourth Plan period. Therefore, to sum up, these four contributory factors which are accelerating the rise in prices continue unabated and the prices also go on increasing, which eventually will frustrate all the stepping up of the investments that we have made in the budget of this year.

The withdrawal of deduction of 5 per cent for priority industries and 2.5 per cent surcharge on corporation taxes has been considered enough to eulogise this budget as a socialist budget. But we have to juxtapose this relief against the levies that have been imposed on fertilizer and kerosene. We find on the one hand the corporate sector, the private sector welcoming the budget of the hon. Finance Minister whereas professed socialists are bewailing over the impost on for kerosene and fertilizer As the Financial Correspondent of the *Statesman* reported on 4th March :

> "Market men did not take a serious note of the additional burden on the corporate sector because it was not likely to make a material change on the profitability of the companies. Nor were the indirect taxes considered to be much relevant from the investor's point of view."

This is what the private sector has to comment on the socialist budget that the finance Minister has presented. They heave a sigh of relief that the socialist government in the Centre has given them a tax holiday. In that context, may I ask one question? What is the justification for this proposed levy on kerosene and fertilizer? Fertilizer is not an end product. The peasant uses fertilizer for creating more wealth, for growing more crops, on which of course you can levy any reasonable tax in the agricultural sector. But here you are taxing the very means of production, namely, fertilizer. After raising Rs. 683 crores during the last three years I thought you would have some consideration for the rural sector and would not tax them on items like kerosene and fertilizer.

Last year the slogan which the hon. Finance Minister gave was social justice. This year the emphasis has changed and this year's slogan is *arthik swaraj* But what happened to the much-flaunted social justice? I would like to give the break-up here of his assurances and their implementation.

Last year Rs. 50 crores had been allocated for rural employment. How much have we spent out of that paltry sum of Rs. 50 crores? Proposals worth only Rs. 3 crores have been executed so far. Last year, as a sop to the electorate, Rs. 50 crores had been sanctioned for providing employment to the teeming unemployed in this country. The hon. Finance

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

Minister was feeling very proud about it He was not chary of any assurance to any extent "These are going to be implemented and a new era of full or partial employment is going to dawn ', he said May I ask him in all humility, why out of these Rs 50 crores, only Rs 3 crores have been spent so far ?

Secondly, for the small farmers' development agency and the marginal farmers and the agricultural labour programme a sum of Rs 11 crores had been sanctioned since the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan but the actual expenditure so far is of the order of Rs 2 15 crores Similarly, for the rural works programme Rs 23 crores had been sanctioned in 1971 72, out of which only Rs 9 crores would have been spent so far These are his achievements in the sphere of social justice

Therefore, I said that in the sphere of curbing the rise in prices, the Government has been a blatant failure and in the sphere of social justice its plighted words have all been blighted The hon Finance Minister says that what his Government has been doing is gathering momentum gathering increasing momentum so that his assurances, which are two years old, could be implemented perhaps during the third year !

If this is the achievement of a Government which boasts of its political stability and massiveness of its mandate, we are actually at a loss as to which quarter we should look to for relief and succour

There is another aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon Minister It is about Central aid to States Since I have come to this Parliament, I have been almost annually repeating that the Centre should evolve some new formula for the devolution of finances to States Today, we find overdrafts are on the rampage They are on the increase and it is futile on the part of the Finance Minister to say that the Centre would not allow any further overdrafts It is simply impractical, impossible The hon Finance Minister has got the Nasik Press at his disposal for deficit financing But what have the State Government's got ? The State Governments cannot go and have currency notes printed there Therefore, willy nilly, the States have to have recourse to overdrafts

I am glad to say that it is only weaker States, like Orissa and Assam, which are not on the red side It is States, like Maharashtra, which have taken the maximum advantage of this overdraft facility Can you deny it ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) That is bad enough

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY But we are getting jealous enough While States like Maharashtra are getting the maximum amount of overdrafts, States like Orissa and Assam weaker States, even Andhra, are not on the red side

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Andhra is

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY UP, which the Prime Minister represents, and Maharashtra, which is represented by the hon Finance Minister are the States which are getting the maximum overdrafts, whereas States like Orissa and others are orphans But whatever that maybe, you better write off these overdrafts The States are not in a position to clear these over drafts which they have spent on non Plan expenditure What they have drawn in the shape of over-drafts for meeting their emergent and non-Plan expenditure they will never be in a position to pay

AN HON MEMBER What a contradiction !

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY There is no contradiction I am saying that only those over-drafts which have been utilised for non-Plan expenditure

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN , When you say this is an unhealthy practice of having over drafts, you now ask me to write them off ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY I did not say to write them off entirely Such portions of overdrafts which have been utilised for non-Plan expenditure should be written off.

Only the other day, the Finance Minister said that Central loan to the Government of Uttar Pradesh alone amounts to Rs. 750 crores or Rs 780 crores. The servicing of these loans is much more than the Central aid which is flowing to the States annually. If you calculate, you will find that today there is a reverse flow of aid. Instead of the aid flowing from the Centre to the States, the flow is reverse and the aid is coming from the States to the Centre in the shape of servicing of the loans. Therefore, I plead there should be a firm policy about over-drafts. Otherwise, richer States like Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh will get increasing amounts of over-drafts whereas weaker States like Orissa and Assam will be left high and dry Such portions of over-drafts which have been utilised for financing non-Plan expenditure at the State level should also be written off. These should not go on bloating the accounts of the Central expenditure.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Kaiser) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having come out with this Budget.

Many Members in this House and even people outside were expecting heavy taxation. I am glad that he has managed with taxation measures of only Rs. 185 crores. My friends opposite are still critical about it. I would like to tell them that if the country wants to develop and if it wants to progress, we will have to have plans and plans mean money. Where from are we going to find money ? That is why I would like to tell those who criticise for each and everything that we have to take it in a very honest manner.

Since yesterday, I have been hearing of criticisms for the withdrawal of levy on kerosene and aluminium. Last year, he was kind enough to withdraw levy on *maida*. I am sure, our Finance Minister who is very considerate and a very kind person will pay heed to the request of the hon. Members to withdraw tax on kerosene.

At the same time, I am very much disappointed over not finding any radical measure in the Budget to bring in socialism. I do agree that socialism cannot be ushered in overnight. But certainly, it should have spelt out some radical measures. For example, in our country, we depend mostly on agriculture and the plight of our agriculturists is not unknown to people. As far as their financial conditions are concerned, our nationalised banking service is not able to help them. They have got to depend on private borrowings. The nationalised banking service cannot reach each and every village. Therefore, there is a large-scale private money-lending going on. We cannot ban private money-lending because that is an essential evil which has got to continue in society for sometime to come. I, therefore, appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to see that some measures are taken .....

MR. SPEAKER : You may continue after lunch. We now adjourn for lunch

———

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

———

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE CALL ATTENTION NOTICE
(*Query*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K. Gopal to continue his speech ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, on the strength of rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure, five Members of this House, including Prof. H. N. Mukerjee, Mr. Piloo Mody, Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi and several others had given a call-attention notice on the demise of Nagarwala in the jail and also the death in an accident of the Police Officer, Mr. Kashyap who was enquiring into the case.

Now, please give me a minute, Sir. Don't look so worried. Now, we give a call attention notice, we are usually told that our call-attention has been very kindly rejected or it has been admitted for tomorrow or the day after. What is it that has happened ? We have given this notice yesterday and we have not been told anything about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It is the silence that is perplexing us... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you expect me to do from the Chair ? This is a thing which you should take up with the Speaker in his Chamber. Even so, I have allowed you. That has gone on record. That is enough.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Can I also go on record ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What I want to say is that you are now the Speaker of the House. Would you be so good to convey to the Speaker that you are very anxious that the matter is brought before the House because the whole country wants to know what is behind the death of Mr. Nagarwala in the jail ? This is really scandalous.

श्री शशिभूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अगर नागरवाला अपनी वसियत में इनका कुछ जिक्र कर गये हो, तो हमें बता दीजिए ।

14.06 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1972-73 GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

SHRI K. GOPAL : I was talking about private money-lending which was prevalent in the villages. We cannot at this juncture do away with private money-lending altogether Therefore, I suggest that any transaction which is of the value of Rs. 1000 and over should be registered. This will not only bring out the black money but also we will get income tax and we will also be alleviating the sufferings of the poor agriculturists.

Now, I come to the question of ceiling on incomes. To-day the amount of black money that is in circulation is estimated at Rs. 1400 crores. It may be much more. How are we going to bring it out ? No legislation can bring out the black money. Therefore, I suggest a ceiling on both the rural and urban properties should be there and ceiling on incomes should also be there. Those who are employed, especially those who are No. 1 either in the commercial organizations or in Government service, should not get a salary exceeding ten times the lowest paid in that particular establishment. This will bring down the disparity.

I am coming to the question of perquisites. Last year the Finance Minister said that a ceiling on perquisites to the extent of Rs. 1000 will be there. But do we have any effective machinery to assess the perquisities, especially, of those who are in commercial establishments ? We should have an assessment and I suggest that we should have an effective machinery to assess the perquisites whether enjoyed by the executives in the commercial firms or in the Government sevice.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Also by the Ministers.

SHRI K. GOPAL : About educational concessions which you are giving to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities, I am not against them. I want them to continue. But, at the same time, a lot of other people and other castes are not enjoying any concessions Therefore, I wish that the society be divided into two parts—Mental labour and manual labour. This is just a suggestion I am giving which can be developed. So, anybody who is economically backward should be given concessions. Otherwise, we cannot justify ourselves for extending concessions to those who are really backward.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Do that in the next Elections for getting funds.

SHRI K. GOPAL : Another thing also. The distribution of essential commodities, especially foodgrains and other consumer articles should be nationalised. I say this because.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Should be free.

SHRI K. GOPAL : The paddy-grower is not getting a good price. He gets a lower price and the consumer also does not enjoy the benefit. But those who are in between the grower and the consumer enjoy all the benefits. That is why I suggest that distribution of all essential commodities and foodgrains and other consumer items should be nationalised.

I am coming to monopolies. We have been saying that we should discourage mono-

poly. We should not allow monopoly on anything, but, at the same time, we find the activities of some monopolists are not curbed, but, on the other hand, they are allowed to go scot-free with whatever they do. They are allowed to diversify. Industries like oil, tobacco, etc. should be taken into consideration.

As far as tobacco is concerned, I see the tobacco business in the country is in the hands of foreign monopolists and they are not able to give the consumer what he wants. I say this because when we impose the excise duty, tobacco has been classified into five divisions, the lowest catagory being Rs. 10 and below. We have imposed excise duties also but no foreign manufacturer is giving cigarette to the consumer at a fair price. To-day the lowest price of a popular brand is somewhere between 30 and 40 paise. Certainly, we can give the consumer a cigarette which costs 20 to 25 paise but the manufacturer is not prepared to do it. This I know very well because I was also connected with the tobacco industry for about 15 years and I know what is happening I would make this request to the Finance Minister. When he impose excise duty, he should see to it, that the cigarettes costing 25 paise and 29 paise should be produced by these companies. At least 50 per cent of their production should be of this price category.

I come to my part of the country, Tamilnadu. I wish to say something about the match industry, which is facing a very grave crisis. More than a lakh of workers are employed in this industry. Till 1968, they had the band-rolling system and physical control over the matches. But in 1968, the Government decided to remove the band rolling system. According to them, they were importing paper worth about Rs. 80 lakhs. The overhead, I understand, came to about Rs. 1½ crores. Since 1968 they have done away with this band-rolling system. But we find that tax evasion is there. I want to make one suggestion and it is this. I suggest that either this band-rolling with physical control should be brought in or excise duty on veneers and splints should be there. The raw material is chloride which is consumed in the match industry. They can tax that commodity. This will result in avoidance of taxes.

The small industries are facing closure in Tamilnadu. Unless the Finance Minister comes out with concrete proposals to relieve the suffering of the people, more than a lakh of workers will be thrown out of employment.

Finally, Sir, my friend from the DMK, Mr. Manoharan was giving a very eloquent and brilliant speech. But, I find, there is no substance in it. He was going on saying about the States autonomy, about more powers for the States and all that. I do agree with him that States should have more powers. He went on comparing Tamil Nadu with Bangla Desh and I do not know why he preferred to bring in Bangla Desh...

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : He should have said, he wanted more money.

SHRI K. GOPAL : I do not know why he was going on comparing with Bangla Desh. In the same breath, he said, he did not want secession After all, Sir, Bangla Desh issue was entirely different .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a political question, not a budget question.

SHRI K. GOPAL : I also come from the same area and so I have to say something on what he said, Sir. He referred to two ministers as charity boys. He should have confined himself to the Budget. But he talked about so many other things. He talked about the Rajamannar Committee report. In the Tamilnadu State Assembly itself they have not discussed the Rajamannar Committee report so far. They have appointed another Committee to go into the details of the Rajamannar Committee Report. That itself, I think, shows that they have not seen the light of the day yet. Therefore, I do not know why he wants to quote the report of the Rajamannar Committee Report in this House. He wanted more powers for the States. This is a question which is not peculiar to Tamilnadu alone. All State Chief Ministers can sit together and discuss this. Instead of that, he is making the issue, as if this is something particular to Tamilnadu alone.

They have powers for lowering the ceiling ; they have done it. They have powers to nationalise road transport ; they have done it. They have powers to sell lottery tickets ; they have done it. He talked as if he was making a concession when he said that he did not

[Shri K Gopal]

want secession It is not on the issue of secession that they were voted to power It is only because they gave up the demand for secession that they were voted to power I appeal to the hon Member Mr Manoharan, who is a sober and learned gentleman I appeal to his good reason, to give up all this sort of talking and go with the tide of the country Thank you

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, by Convention any matter under the sun can be discussed in the debate on Budget proposals The sky is the upper limit I would, however, like to restrict my comments only to the economic and the financial consequences of these Budget proposals presented to the House

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You will be more effective that way

SHRI PILOO MODY He believes in ceiling, Sir

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Government talks about ceiling but does not implement it, we do I never expect Shri PILOO Mody's party to do that This is the first post-war and the first post-election budget Therefore, quite naturally, before the presentation of this budget, the entire climate in the country was surcharged with a mixed feeling, it was a feeling of hope and a feeling of fear, A feeling of hope, of course, only in the minds of those who had accepted the pious intentions of the Congress and hoped that the budget would be an instrument of implementing the professed socialist policies of the Congress There was also the lurking fear that either on the one hand there would be high taxation or on the other there was the likelihood of a very heavy dose of deficit financing

If we just look at the budget documents, apparently it seems as if the deficit financing is not of a very high order But I must candidly admit that the so-called low deficit financing that has been actually mentioned in the budget documents is merely an optical illusion. It is apparent , and not real. Prior to this budget, mini-budget were presented, and the effect of all the earlier mini-budgets has already been incorporated in the budget that is presented over here. The resources that accrues as a result of those mini budgets have also become part and parcel of this budget Therefore, only apparently, the budget gives the impression that deficit financing has been reduced to a very small order But if we look at the deficit financing and the burdens that are going to come up, we shall find that though by manipulation of accounting a low deficit has been envisaged, in times to come even this deficit financing will grow, and as the deficit financing grows, the inflationary pressures on the economy will also grow There will be more rise in prices, and there will be dwindling of the living standards of the people When the inflationary pressures grow because of the rise in prices, the non-developmental expenditure of the Government is bound to increase and as the non developmental expenditure of the Government increases again more inflationary pressures would be exerted, and there would be more rise in prices and again there will be further dwindling of the living standards of the common people I would like to draw this inference on the basis of facts and figures

67 per cent or almost two thirds of the total expenditure of the Government has been on non developmental expenditure Here are the staggering figures In 1950 51, the non-developmental expenditure of the Central Government was to the tune of Rs 291 5 crores In 1960 61 it was of the order of Rs 541 5 crores In the budget figures of 1970 71, it was Rs 2150 9 crores This is a trend that is likely to continue Again there are levies on kerosene and cigarettes, on steel and aluminium products, and the increase in the freights and season ticket rates already proposed in the railway budget will mean additional burden on the common people, and as a result of that, the slogan of *Garibi Hatao* will really become meaningless to the vast masses There is more than one reason for this

The budget will not help in accelerating the income generation The trend in the fall of growth-rate in the last few years is most astonishing, In 1969-70, the growth-rate in this country has been 6 8 per cent, and in 1970-71, it has come down to 3 7 per cent, and during the initial months of 1970 it was just 3 per cent That is the picture that is being presented There is every indication that the same trend may continue. Therefore, I feel that there will be no acceleration of the process of generation of incomes and wealth.

Look at the staggering figures of the backlog of unemployment at the end of almost every Five Year Plan At the end of the First Plan, the backlog of unemployment was 5 3 million At the end of the Second Plan, it was 9 million, at the end of the Third Plan, it was 12 million, and if we take the period 1966-1971 in the Fourth Plan, the backlog was 14 million

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Only registered unban unemployment

PROF MADHU DANDAVATI Of course, there is also a concealed unemployment in the rural areas If you take that into account—it is something like trying to find out what is the extent of the tax evasion, if you look only at the income-tax figures, whatever is avoided and which is mentioned in the papers is only one aspect of the problem, only the marginal aspect whereas what is actually submerged like an iceberg is substantially larger These are the figures I have quoted from the Plan reports which are published by the Planning Commission Therefore, I take it for granted that these statistics are reliable

I feel there will be no acceleration of generation of income and the rate of growth is going to be low because one of the factors responsible for that, as stated in the Economic Survey, is under utilised and unutilised capacity of production which is fairly large We have been witnessing the spectacle of closure of factories and textile mills While on the one hand, we are talking of *garibi hatao* and creating new employment opportunities in rural and urban areas, on the other, the quantum of funds made available for creation of job opportunities remains substantially unused Industrial capacity remains largely unused and under-utilised This problems also has to be tackled

Apart from the various aspects to which I have made a reference while dealing with the call attention motion on closure of textile mills—I do not want to repeat all that—there is one significant aspect to which I would make a concrete reference On one occasion, during the debate on the Bill on Industries (Control and Regulation) Bill, I had raised certain issues regarding closures. I raised the specific issue of the closure and liquidation of a very importat engineering undertaking Alcock Ashdown, as an illustration I said on that occasion that there was a total lack of co-ordination between the Finance and Industrial Development Ministries on the one hand and the Departments at the State level I was told there was co-ordination When I raised this issue of the Alcock Ashdown undertaking which is defence-oriented and which was getting liquidated with the matter pending before the High Court, the Industrial Development Minister in this very House gave a very categorical answer to the pointed question posed by me that there is co ordination between the various Ministries and departments He also said that he proposed to convene a joint meeting of the representatives of the Maharashtra and Gujarat States and of the Finance and Industrial Development Ministries here to consider the issue of Alcock Ashdown In spite of this categorical assurance on the floor of the House, no such meeting was convened and as a result the High Court permitted liquidation of the undertaking Following that, the union in that particular industry has taken advantage of a legal procedure and has appealed to a full Bench The matter is still pending

I have quoted this particular instance to indicate that when mills or factories are closed, even though they are defence-oriented, though the Government is committed to take over these industries and industrial concerns, in reality it is not able to do that As a result, far from providing and creating employment opportunities to the rural and urban population, even the workers already engaged in these industries are thrown off

In this context, I may make a reference to the cotton textile industry Here we had the tragic spectacle of 81 textile mills getting closed down, rendering 51,000 textile workers unemployed We must try to find out what are the root causes of this problem and take radical measures to see that it is adequately tackled If textile magnates create some sort of artificial scarcity, they are guided by certain motivations, they want to pressurise the Government to see that the imports of cotton from outside are stepped up beyond proportion By an increase in the import of cotton, they want to see that the price of indigenous cotton goes down Thereby they want to increase the margin of their profits With all these malpractices, sometimes when a mill here or mill there is closed down,

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

Government takes it over, spends on it, puts it on a proper footing streamlines the machinery, and then they rationalise the machinery and then the mill is returned to the original owners. That is why the conspiracy on the part of the textile magnates continues, and so long as these things continue, it is not possible for the Government to see that the problems of unemployment are adequately tackled.

I would like to make a special reference to one very important aspect which arises out of this budget If you look at the entire scheme of the levies if you look at the entire structure of taxation, you will find, as in the past, that the richer sections of our society are left by and large completely intact, the rural rich as well as the urban rich I hope the Finance Minister would not be disturbed if I say that because, essentially, this is a government of the Kulaks, they have always safeguarded and protected the interests of the Kulak classes of this country And as a result of that, they would never talk in terms of income-tax to be imposed on the rich agriculturists Before the election, repeatedly assurances were given, and we were told that the matter was referred to the Raj Committee As a result of that, no concrete suggestion has come forward, but protection has been given to them As far as the corporate sector is concerned, it will be very interesting to study the reaction of various industrialits They have just expressed a sigh of relief, they are not at all frightened by the socialistic professions of the Congress They always tell us, let them talk of socialism and socialistic professions, but if they are formulating and presenting a budget of this type where, by and large the corporate Sector remains completely untouched, we will be quite happy about it. Therefore, they themselves are not frightened by the socialistic professions of the Congress.

No doubt in the agricultural field, certain levies have been imposed, but look at the nature of these levies There is an increased levy on fertilisers, there is also an increased levy on the power-driven pumps But on whom will be the incidence of this taxation ? Permit me again to say that in the new order, that we want to build up, we want that the landless labour, the small peasant, the small farmer must be protected. But we have a strange type of a green revolution in the country in which the green revolution is extremely green for the rich landlords, but it is completely barren as far as the landless labour and the ordinary peasant is concerned

When this levy on fertilisers is increased, the burden will be unbearable to the small farmer. Again, by this levy that has been imposed on the power-driven pumps, the small farmer will suffer a loss I have not the least doubt that this incidence of taxation ultimately will be actually carried forward to the common consumer And, as a result of it, the disparity between the rich agriculturist on the one hand and the small farmer on the other is likely to grow

There is so much talk about self reliance, and I am one of those who have always insisted that we must try to build up a self-reliant economy a self generating economy, so that there will be no aid coming from outside countries Even when they say it is aid without strings very often in the umbrella and the aid that are available to us some sort of invisible strings are always attached to them Therefore I think that the Government is rightly talking about self reliance, After the things that we have learned during the recent Indo-Pak war the major stress on our economic orientation must be on self-reliance, but unfortunately in our country, self-reliance means self deception

I will just quote before you certain facts and figures I am giving you the cumulative external assistance that we have got, up to March, 1968, March, 1969, March, 1970 and March, 1971 From the United States of America up to March, 1968, the assistance available was 56 7%, up to March, 1969, it was 55 6 %, upto March, 1970, 52 2%, and upto March, 1971, 53.4% You will find that the relative level of assistance from the United States of America had almost remained stable

Then in regard to the USSR, no doubt the percentage of the quantum of help was less, but again it has remained stationary. From the USSR, upto March, 1968, the external aid available was 5 7%, upto March, 1969 5 8%, upto March, 1970, 5 8% and upto March, 1971 5 7 per cent —almost it is stable at the level of 5 7% I do not want to quote the figures from West Germany, Japan and other countries. For years, it is clear, we

have been talking about self-reliance but probably it has meant only self-deception.

I hope a new orientation will be given to our economy so that self-reliance could be built up. Now, what are the implications of that policy ? We cannot rely on foreign powers to give us aid. Again, we find that the private capital in this country is also shy —for obvious reasons. With the new and growing climate of leftism in the country, private capital is, in the coming years, bound to become shy and so the major emphasis will be on state mobilisation of resources for developmental activities. That will mean not only stabilisation of the public sector but actually expansion of the public sector Though there is an urgent need to expand the public sector, the manner in which the public sector is being managed has given the impression to the opponents of the public sector that the private sector is synonymous with efficiency and profits and the public sector is synonymous with loss and efficiency. On an average a rupee invested by the private investor earns a return of 7 paise, while in the case of the Government it earns only 2 paise. There is thus a loss of five paise per year on every rupee diverted by taxation from people to the coffers of the Government.

I shall give you an instance. The Government have invested about Rs 1100 crores on Hindustan Steel, which is about one-fourth of the total investment in the Government sector. It is reported that there was a loss in Hindustan Steel to the tune of Rs. 8 7 crores between April and September, 1970 despite the price rise given to it in January 1970. The causes are low production and underutilisation of capacity. Underutilisation and unutilisation of capacity in industries cannot be tackled in a piecemeal manner. More often it is due to faulty distribution of the raw material to the industrial units. So, I would plead that the corporation must be entrusted with the responsibility of procuring raw materials and stocking it and ensuring equitable distribution of raw materials according to the needs of industrial concerns.

Similarly, there is the scheme for workers' participation in the nationalised industry There was a debate on this subject while discussing the working of nationalised banks and the Finance Minister gave an assurance that Governments stood committed to give representation to them on nationalised banks. But we find that because of certain lack of unanimity among the trade unions, this has not been implemented.

I know, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bell is tolling for me.....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given you more time than what you should have.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In a very cursory way, I want to refer to tax evasion and black money. The Wanchoo Committee report is there Not that I am fully satisfied with it One of our colleagues, Mr. Salve said that it was not a good document and it was full of contradictions. Of course he is criticising some contradictions and I would like to criticise some other sets of contradictions. It is not a very good report. But even so, in this report the dimensions of the problem of black money and tax evasion have been brought forward in an effective manner. In this country it says that there is an almost parallel black money economy and unless the stranglehold of black money on our economy is completely destroyed, it will not be possible for us to get rid of the dangers from which our economy suffers.

In the end I may say this. Government always talk of radical measures. Have they taken effective steps to bring about a ceiling on urban property, lowering of the ceiling on land and redistribution of land on a new rational basis ? Unless these problems are taken up, resources cannot be built up.

I must say in conclusion that whenever we raise the issue of income-tax to be imposed on the agricultural rich, we are told that it is within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Therefore, I would repeat my suggestion that the State-Centre relationship must be re-structured and all this taxation must be brought under the Centre, and after collecting income-tax, including income-tax on agriculturists, a definite portion of the taxes collected by the Centre should be allocated to the States for developmental activity in the various States. If this is done, many of the lacuane that exist in our economic policies today can be plugged.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

To summarise, the major defects from which our Budget proposals suffer are further inflationary pressure on the economy, rising prices and dwindling living standards, inadequacy in the rate of growth and generation of income widening of disparity between the rich and the poor, failure to implement the *Garibi Hatao* programme, failure to generate adequate surpluses in the public sector and farther failure to expand this Sector, and thereby effect the policy of self reliance and giving a free hand to tax evasion and black money

Let me conclude by saying that the Budget constitutes a fraud on the people and is a travesty of socialism

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore) After the historic achievement in the elections, the people of West Bengal and the people of India look forward to a brighter future, but the Economic Survey of 1971-72 does not show any bright picture The growth of the economy has slackened in the last few years This has been admitted by the Economic Survey I feel that this is because the facilities that are required for economic growth were not provided uniformly throughout the country, particularly in the backward areas

In West Bengal industrial production has suffered both in the public and the private sectors, and it is still suffering for want of raw materials as well as shortage of power supply apart from labour trouble and the financial crisis It is true that in recent times there has been no dearth of orders in the engineering industry, but there is no sufficient supply of raw materials as well as power

The Government of India has set up a financial institution to revive the sick and closed industries of West Bengal, but I find that it is not run properly to help those industries In most cases we find—and there is a general complaint that this institution is helping the medium and big industries rather than the sick and closed industries So Government should conduct a probe as to why the sick and closed industries have not been properly helped by this institution

I wish to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the financial crisis faced by the small-scale industries in West Bengal Particularly, there is a great shortage of power-supply in West Bengal and the progress of the village electrification scheme is also very low This has a direct effect on agricultural production as well as on village and cottage industries in backward areas Therefore, more allocation should be made for village electrification, particularly in West Bengal

Government have declared certain areas as industrially backward throughout the country and for this purpose Government have set up Rs 100 crores in the last year's budget but I do not find any sign of development, particularly in the districts of West Bengal I do not find any industries coming up in these areas I hope Government will take the initiative to set up small and medium industries in backward districts, particularly those mentioned in the last year's budget It is an admitted fact that many of our basic industries like steel and fertilisers are not working to their capacity and many of them are losing concern, I do not think the people will tolerate such things for a long time and bear the burden of the losses The minister should set up a committee to see that all the public sector industries run to their capacity

There is much demand for fertilisers But it is not available to the cultivators particularly in West Bengal This is the season for burrow paddy cultivation and they are not getting any fertilisers What is available in the market is sold at high prices This adds to the cost of production of the cultivators So fertilisers should be supplied at a controlled price to the cultivators for increasing agricultural production

There is slackness in the production of the basic amenities of life and their prices could not be stabilised in the market Every year there is a tendency for prices to rise Government has failed in this respect But I must give credit to the Food Corporation of India for having been able to bring down the prices of foodgrains by making them available through fair price shops I suggest that Government should supply the basic amenities of life to the common people through such an arrangement, so that at least the prices may not rise, if they cannot be brought down

In the last year's budget, Rs. 50 crores were allocated for the crash programme for

rural employment, But according to newspaper reports, only Rs. 3 to 4 crores have been spent and there is a big short-fall, I do not know whose fault it is. Those who are responsible for this should be punished. The amount for social welfare, which was Rs. 130 crores in 1971 has been raised to Rs. 240 crores this year. I would like to know whether the government have any machinery to check or see that the amount set a part for this purpose will be utilized for the benefit of the socially backward people I have every doubt in my mind that the money set apart for the benefit of the tribal people, particularly in the tribal areas, is not used for their benefit at all. I come from an area which is particularly inhabited by the tribal people and I know their problems. I know that in many of the villages even the facility of drinking water has not been provided. They have to get water from the tanks or distant villages, Then there is no provision for communication to open up the tribal areas. Neither have they facilities for primary schools or hospitals. All these things lead to frustration on the part of the people. All these tall schemes of housing facilities land for the landless, education and medical facilities, are mere hoax, so far as they are concerned. The educational facilities which they were enjoying since independence have been practically curtailed. I have seen In Bengal that the book, grants and hostel grants of the tribal boys have been cut. Educated young people belonging to the tribals are refused their proportionate share in the services on the ground of unsuitability. This policy is consistently being followed by both government institutions. While there is no death of publicity or planning for their upliftment, the physical performance is far below the target. This is a deliberate attempt on the part of the executive not to fulfil the target

All these factors have given an incentive to the Naxalite movement in Bengal. If you will carefully watch you will notice that the Naxalite movement is confined to the tribal areas, particularly in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. Though this movement has been temporarily suppressed, I have every fear that in the near future this movement may flare up. Therefore, these problems should be carefully gone into. Government should set up a commission to see and examine the tribal problems throughout the country, how far their problems have been redressed through national planning and to suggest ways and means to solve this problem within a short period.

It is very surprising to note that on the 20th of this month the Health Minister has stated on the floor of the very House that it is very difficult to check the malady of adulteration. It is very strange together this sort of comment on the part of the Minister If the government feel helpless because of the present law they should amend the law and somehow prevent adulteration which is a menace to the country.

The Finance Minister has taxed kerosene on two grounds ; firstly, to reduce imports and, secondly, to stop adulteration with other products like high speed diesel oil. Even on these grounds I feel the levy is not justified. The Finance Minister cannot minimise the consumption of kerosene when there is a growing population and the government have not been able to provide electricity to all the villages.

Secondly, adulteration could not be stopped simply by imposing a few paise by way of tax per litre of kerosene. Therefore, I suggest that the Finance Minister should reconsider this, because this will affect particularly the common people of the villages and not the towns-people.

Many hon Members have said about taxes on fertiliser, and pumps It is true that there are big farmers or agriculturists, who can afford to pay the tax. But what about the small or medium farmers ? I do not think they will be able to pay these taxes, particularly when the price of fertilisers is going up In a way, I should say, it will rather discourage them from adopting better techniques or utilising the modern techniques for agriculture Therefore, if at all a tax is to be imposed, I should say, agricultural income-tax should be imposed on big farmers, and not that the small farmers should be taxed.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore) : What about aluminium ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : About aluminium I have nothing to say.

Lastly, I would say that in the last Budget, when the Bangla Desh problem arose, the Finance Minister imposed certain taxes, like

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

passenger tax or the refugee relief tax etc At that time he had said that this was a temporary measure and that when the refugees would go back, this tax would be lifted All the refugees have now gone back to Bangla Desh and I do not find any reasonable ground to keep this tax Instead of naming it as refugee relief tax, I should suggest that it should be regularised so that the people should know that this is not a refugee relief tax but that this is a tax like any other tax, I hope, the Finance Minister will take note of this

With these words, I heartily support this Budget

SHRI S A SHAMIM (Srinagar) Mr Deputy Speaker, I must admit at the very outset that I am not a Budget expert and I will not be able to throw light on the Budget from the technical point of view Much light has been thrown by my learned friends on it Some of them have called it a flop, others a stagnant budget I call it a *status quo* budget.

The Finance Minister has opened his Budget speech with a reference to Bangla Desh and I find that this is a Bangla Desh oriented budget, and rightly so, because the emergence of Bangla Desh was an event which has given new dimensions to our commitment to socialism, secularism and democracy My State in this context is very fortunate

As far as Central funds are concerned, I have no complaint to make , I cannot say that we are not getting adequate funds My complaint is that we are getting more funds than we are able to utilise But the most important question is, what is happening to that money, which the Indian taxpayer is pumping into Kashmir, to prove our commitment in democracy, not only in Kashmir but in Bangla Desh as well

Our commitment to democracy in Kashmir had started much earlier, that is, in 1947 I want to inform this House that during the last 25 years, in Kashmir we have achieved nothing, as far as the commitment to democracy and socialism is concerned The Chief Minister very recently said that Kashmir has had the fairest elections so far This, in itself, contains the admission that, this being the fairest, the earlier elections were less fair or were not fair at all

Secondly, what type of a fair election are we having in Kashmir ? If our commitment to democracy is so strong that our armies were prepared to risk a war with Pakistan and walk into Bangla Desh to save the democratic set-up there, our commitment in our own country must be deeper But what is actually happening in Kashmir ? Whatever has happened in the past, the latest elections which are supposed to be, as the Chief Minister claims, the fairest elections were held when all the prominent political leaders are under arrest or externment ..

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER What have the elections got to do with the Budget ?

SHRI S A SHAMIM Because the Bangla Desh levy which I am supposed to pay (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Order, order I am not shutting you out There may be other suitable occasions to voice these feelings But it does not seem to have anything to do with the Budget That is my opinion

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU If you were to see and go through the speeches that have been delivered on the floor of the House during the last three days, if I were you, I would consider three times before uttering such words (*Interruption*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER It is my duty to guide the proceedings of the House It is my duty to ensure a certain relevancy in the debate as far as it lies in my power I am only saying that elections might be important to you but they are not relevant to the Budget That is all

SHRI S A SHAMIM May I say one thing ?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You carry on If you want to be irrelevant within your time, you can be so

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : I agree with you that it should be relevant to the Budget But unfortunate convention seems to be that even foreign affairs policy matters, elections, etc. which come under the Motion

of Thanks to the President are spoken of on the Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As far as it lies in my power, I shall not be a party to that.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : The direct relevance of it is that the money which is provided in the Budget, the money which is provided for my State, is not being properly spent It has not been properly spent in the past. My contention is this. Even the foreign affairs come under the Budget. Everything comes under the Budget. A reference was made by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou about Kashmir. I am in complete agreement with the Government of India, with the Prime Minister of our country, that no foreign power, howsoever big the power may be, has any *locus standi* as far as Kashmir is concerned. Kashmir is an integral part of India and it will continue to be so. But as an Indian, I have the right to know whether what is happening in Kashmir is in national interest.

My hon. friend, Shri K. Manoharan, referred to the demand for State autonomy which has been attributed to him in the shape of separatist attitude. He was allowed to clarify his own position and his party's position. Here, I am to clarify the position of the people of Kashmir. There is a separatist attitude attributed to them. It is *mala fide* It is to keep the people out of the mainstream. No less a person than Dr. Radhakrishnan has said that if there is any issue about Kashmir, that is between the people of Kashmir and the people of India. I quote :

> "When we say that it is not for any foreign power to interfere in internal spheres, we at the same time recognise that if there are any troubles, any difficulties, in Kashmir, it is our duty to settle them to the satisfaction of the people of Kashmir."

I invoke the Indian Constitution I invoke the democratic institution in the country, and say that justice is not being done to the people of Kashmir. I do not demand democracy for Sheikh Abdullah alone, though the Indian Constitution gives him also the right to contest elections and to take oath of allegience.

I say, you have liberated Bangla Desh from the tyranny and military rule of Pakistan ; you liberate Kashmir from the vested interests you have put in there. My claim is that the tax-payers' money is being used in Kashmir against the interests of my country. It is being done by vested interests who are kept in power there by the Central leaders here. Not only that. It is said that fair elections have been held and that there has been 60 per cent poll and all that. May I again read a paragraph from what Sardar Patel has written ? I quote :

> "I understand that elections are to take place in the near future in the State. No useful purpose will be served by holding elections for the legislature in the State when a large number of people who ought to be in the Assembly are debarred from taking part in these elections by being put in imprisonment."

So wrote Sardar Patel. To whom ? In a letter dated August 28, 1946 to the then Prime Minister of Kashmir..... (*Interruption*) This holds good even today. You might have got 92 per cent in the poll. I know how you managed it. I am glad that, at least on that front, integration seems to be making headway. Previously elections were rigged only in Kashmir, but now I am glad to join Mr. Bosu and Prof. Dandavate who have said that elections have not been fair...(*Interruption*) Integration seems to be complete here ; West Bengal now and maybe Bihar and some more States tomorrow.

15 hrs.

What I want to say is this. Sheikh Abdullah has made a categorical statement that he has brought Kashmir to India. He believes in the finality of accession His quarrel is only on the quantum of accession, the amount of autonomy. Mirza Afzal Beg, Head of the Plebiscite Front, has also made such an assertion. you are prepared to have talks with Nagas ; you are prepared to have talks with Naxalites ; why not have a dialogue with Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah ?...

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : Hundred times there was dialogue.

SHRI S A. SHAMIM : There is never an end to dialogue. It is the military junta, the military dictatorship, which says, 'no dialogue',

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

You are old enough. I was not even born when you had a dialogue with Sheikh Abdullah. I have now come on the political arena...

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih) : What he says has as much relevance as the price of camel is to the working class cost of living index.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I am not going to listen to what each one of them says ; they cannot assume the office of the Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The only relevant thing in his submission appears to me to be this. What portion of the finances given to Kashmir should be returned to the Centre for uses in other parts of the country ? .....(*Interruption*)

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : That is a question of detail which I shall discuss with the Finance Minister.

My contention is that we have already wasted the whole money because we had a commitment in Kashmir for a democratic set-up. In every other part of the country you have a democratic set-up, but what about Kashmir ? The Chief Minister says that we have had the fairest elections, the previous elections being unfair. This is not only my contention. In 1967 the entire opposition said that the elections there were rigged. My contention is this. Why are you using double standards, one standard in our own country and another standard in another country ? Who are exactly the people who are not accepting Kashmir as an integral part ? Myself or those who are treating Kashmir differently ? It is the pride of the youth in Kashmir that India is a democratic, secular State. But where is democracy in this part of the country ? I have been seeing the image of India, the image of my State..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : How do you say that the elections were not fair ? Have you been elected by unfair means ?

SHRI S A. SHAMIM : I should not have been here. My hon. friend proves my point. I should not have been here ; Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah should have been here; because he was prevented from coming here, I entered. That way, I am not a genuinely elected leader. Agha Syed Ahmed would not have been there ; Mohammed Shafi Qureshi would not have been there. You have prevented genuine people to echo the voice of the people of Kashmir in this Parliament. You have committed fraud on the people. Your Budget is a fraud. All your intentions are fraud. Your commitment to Bangla Desh seems to me to be a fraud ; unless you give democracy to Kashmir, you cannot talk of Bangla Desh...(*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : You are a fraud. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA : He is casting aspersions on MPs .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I know enough of it. It is a fraud on the people of India .. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order,

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : Is it fair to call Bangla Desh a fraud ? I say, he is a fraud.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I say your commitment. I am in the Indian Parliament. I am governed by the Indian Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think you have concluded your speech. I have warned you that all that you say is irrelevant to the Budget. Now, you please conclude.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I say, when I speak in this Parliament, I do not speak because of the pleasure of the Congress Benches. I speak because I have the inherent right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because I have allowed you...(*Interruptions*) Order, please.

Mr. Maurya.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : Sir, on a point of order. He has said that we have...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under what Rule ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. Will you kindly sit down ? That is his opinion which has been strongly repudiated by the majority of the House. The matter should end there.

AN HON. MEMBER : It should be expunged.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनतंत्र हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन का आधार, धर्म-निरपेक्षता हमारा सिद्धान्त और समाजवादी समाज की रचना हमारा लक्ष्य बन गया है। जब इन तीन महान् सिद्धान्तो को लेकर हम चल रहे है, तो उनकी पूर्ति के लिए केन्द्र बहुत ही शक्तिशाली होना चाहिए। केन्द्र का शक्तिशाली होना बिल्कुल अनिवार्य है। मै बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर के उन शब्दो को फिर से दोहराना चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेजो की गुलामी मे अगर कोई सब से बडी चीज हमे मिली, तो वह गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया एक्ट, 1935 था, जिसने केन्द्र को शक्तिशाली बनाया। काश, आजाद होने पर जो आजादी का बिल हमारे सामने आया, उसमे केन्द्र और भी शक्तिशाली होता ताकि हम इन सिद्धान्तो को मजबूती के साथ, शक्ति के साथ, पूर्ण रूप मे लागू कर सकते।

एक माननीय सदस्य बजट के बारे मे कुछ कहे।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मै अभी कहता हूं। हम दोनो मे फर्क इतना है कि वह बनावटी कम्युनिस्ट है और पैदायशी कम्युनिस्ट हू।

कल डी० एम० के० के नेता ने फेडीरेशन का या फ़ेडरलिज्म के लिए बहुत ही लगाव दिखाया और इस पर बहुत कुछ चर्चा की। मैं इसके बारे में ज्यादा नही कहना चाहता हू। लेकिन उनका यह तर्क मेरे जैसे इन्सान की समझ मे नही आता है कि प्रान्त भी शक्तिशाली हों और केन्द्र भी शक्तिशाली हो। ये दोनो ऐसी बातें है, जिनका आपस में मेल नही है।

इतिहास इस सत्य का साक्षी है कि जब कभी भी हमारा केन्द्र कमजोर हुआ है, हमारी आजादी हम से छिन गई है और सदियो तक हमे गुलामी की सबसे बड़ी सजा मिली है। हम चाहते है कि इस देश मे फिर से वह इतिहास न दोहराया जाये। चाहे कोई कितनी ही बडी ताकत क्यो न हो, अगर वह केन्द्र कमजोर करने का आह्वान करती है, तो वह देश की स्वतन्त्रता को खतरे मे डालना चाहती है। जो शक्तिया इसमे विश्वास करती है, उनको समझ लेना चाहिए कि आज इस देश का जनतत्र, और इस देश की जनता, जो इस देश की मालिक है, टूटने वाली शक्तियो के साथ नही है, बल्कि जुडने वाली शक्तियो के साथ है और इसीलिए अगर वे शक्तिया या दल केन्द्र को कमजोर बनाने का आह्वान करेंगे, तो वे कही के भी नही रहेगे।

इस बजट को पेश करने के लिए वित्त मत्री महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र है। मै उनको इस एक आधार पर धन्यवाद का पात्र मानता हूं कि पिछले वर्ष उन्होने 500 करोड रुपये का बहुत बडा बोझ और इस वर्ष 183 करोड़े रुपये का बोझ, अर्थात् कुल 683 करोड रुपये का बोझ इस खूबी, नफासत और नजाकत के साथ डाला है कि वह बोझ बहुत भारी होते हुए भी महसूस नही होता है। यह बोझ उन जैसे समझदार और शोषित समाज के चाहने वाले व्यक्ति द्वारा ऐसे अच्छे ढंग से डाला गया, वर्ना यह बोझ वाकई शोषित समाज की रीढ़ की हड्डी को तोड सकता था।

लेकिन मै विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होने मिट्टी के तेल पर जो टैक्स लगाया है, वह कोई अच्छी बात नही है। हम अपने दूर देहात मे बिजली की सुविधा और दैनिक जीवन की अन्य सुविधाये नही दे सके है। यद्यपि हमारी योजनाओ ने हमें बहुत कुछ दिया है, उनके द्वारा देश मे 108 मिलियन गल्ला पैदा किया गया है, जिससे हमारा देश खाद्य के क्षेत्र मे स्वावलम्बी बन गया है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद दूर देहात की जनता अभी भी बिजली के प्रकाश से बहुत दूर है।

एक तो हम उन्हें आधुनिक जीवन दे नही पाते और फिर उनके ऊपर यह ज्यादा बोझ डाल

[श्री बी० पी० मौर्य]

दे यह ज्यादा समझदारी की बात नही है। उन्होने स्वय अपने बजट भाषण मे कहा है कि हिन्दू अनडिवाइडेड फेमिली एक समस्या बन गई है, टैक्स ईवेजन का एक तरीका बन गया है। अगर एक इस बडे चक्रव्यूह को तोडा जाय तो इसी से 300 करोड की बचत हो सकती है। बडी आसानी से वह इसे तोड सकते है क्योकि हिन्दू अनडिवाइडेड फेमिली के नाम पर बहुत बडा टैक्स का ईवेजन हो रहा है।

मेरी एक प्रार्थना उनसे रहती कि मिट्टी के तेल पर या इसी तरह से फर्टिलाइजर पर जो टैक्स उन्होने लगाया है, उसको वह वापिस ले ले क्योकि किसान पर ही इसका बोझ नही पडता, गरीब किसान पर जाकर उसका बोझ पडता है। आबपासी उससे बढ जाती है। इसी तरह से पम्पिंग सेट की बात है। मै उन लोगो मे से हू जो इस बात मे विश्वास रखते है कि राष्ट्र की आधी आमदनी खेती से होती है। अगर हम खेती को जो देश का सबसे बडा उद्योग है अछूता छोड देगे तो हम समूचे देश का विकास कर नही सकते और बहुत ज्यादा तेजी के साथ मे जैसे कि दुनिया के राष्ट्र चल रहे है हम चल नही पाएगे। क्योकि हमारी आमदनी का आधा हिस्सा खेती से आता है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ जहा मैं इसके पक्ष मे हू कि खेतीपर टैक्स लगे वहा छोटे किसान को बिल्कुल इससे बचाकर रखना चाहिए। जो यह तरीका अपनाया है इससे छोटे किसान पर भी अकुश पड जाता है। मैं उन लोगो मे से हमेशा रहा हू और आज भी इसमे विश्वास करता हूँ कि दूर देहात के किसान को ज्यादा दिन तक टैक्स से बचा कर नही रखा जा सकता क्योकि वहा राजा और मजदूर पैदा हो रहे है। वहा का बडा जमीदार आज राजा से भी ज्यादा अत्याचार करने लग गया है खेतिहर मजदूर पर। अगर उसको रोकना चाहते है तो देहात मे बढती हुई विषमता के ऊपर आपको रोक लगानी चाहिए।

आपने 125 करोड रुपया समाज सेवा के लिए रखा है। इसमे आपने आइटम्स को मिला दिया है कि कही भी यह रुपया खर्च हो सकता है। मेरा अपना खयाल है कि अगर इसको इस तरह से छोड दिया जायगा तो गन्दी बस्तियो और झुग्गी झोपडी की जो समस्या है जिसको आपने मुख्य समस्या करके माना है वह हल नहीं होगी और दूर देहात के खेतिहर मजदूर को रहने के लिए अपनी जमीन पर उसका झोपडा खडा हो जाय इसके लिए भी आपने कुछ रुपया रखा है। अगर इसको आइटमवाइज मस्ली मे नही बरतेगे तो उल्टी गगा बहने लगेगी। वह रुपया दूसरी मदो पर खर्च हो जायगा। इसलिए मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि इसमे खास तौर से मस्ली बरत कि मद टूटने न पाय।

जहा तक काले बाजार का पैसा है इसकी ओर विशेषज्ञो ने भी ध्यान दिलाया है और मै भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूगा कि काले बाजार के पैसे मे बहुत कुछ रुकावट आ जायगी अगर बडे किसान पर रोक लगा दी जाय। क्योकि आज खेती करने का काम केवल बडे किसान का ही नही रह गया है बहुत बडे बडे कलाकार, बहुत बडे उद्योगपति और बहुत बडे-बडे नेता भी खेती करने का ढोग करने लगे है। खेती करने के आधार पर अपने काले बाजार के धन को सफेद बनाने का एक तरीका उन्होने बना लिया है। अगर आप बडे किसान पर रोक लगाएगे तो यह काले बाजार का धन जो साढे सात सौ करोड के करीब हो गया है और उनकी अमूल्य ज्वेलरी को लेगे तो 1500 करोड से लेकर 3000 करोड तक जिस विशेषज्ञ बताते है, उस पर कुछ रोकथाम हो पाएगी। ब्लैक मनी को रोकने के लिए और ईवेजन आफ टैक्सेज को कट्रोल करने के लिए आज वक्त आ गया है कि हम शिक्षको नही, बडे किसान के ऊपर टैक्स लगाए। जैसा कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट नेता यह कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस इस आधार पर टूट सकती है, मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि आज की कांग्रेस जो इदिरा जी के नेतृत्व मे चल रही है यह टूटने वाली नही है, यह जुडने वाली है। बडे से बडा किसान इसको स्वेच्छा से स्वीकार करेगा कि देश के विकास के लिए अनिवार्य है कि हम देश को आगे बढ़ाते चले जाय।

श्रीमन्, जहां से चर्चा मैंने शुरू की थी, वहीं मैं आना चाहता हूं। प्राथमिक शिक्षा जो है इसके ऊपर भी मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। प्राथमिक शिक्षा पूरी हो जानी चाहिए थी लेकिन अभी तक हमारा ध्यान इसकी ओर गया नहीं। वैसे तो संविधान में 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने का प्राविधान किया गया है। लेकिन 25 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी इस ओर अभी पूरे तौर से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अगर ध्यान गया तो हमारी शक्ति नहीं लगी। लेकिन आज कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस के नेताओं का ध्यान इस ओर गया है। इसी वजह से चुनाव के घोषणा पत्र में 11 वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए यह व्यवस्था रखी है और मैं यह आशा करूंगा कि जो धन रखा है प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिए वह कम है, उसमें और भी ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए।

प्राइमरी शिक्षा में जहां तक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का सवाल है मध्य प्रदेश की रपट आपके सामने है। आप देखेंगे कि जो शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चे हैं उनकी शिक्षा में 28 से 30 सैकड़ों की गिरावट हुई है। मेरा यह कहना है कि आप शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए राजनैतिक संरक्षण चाहे समाप्त कर दें लेकिन जहां तक शिक्षा का सवाल है जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हैं उनकी शिक्षा अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क कर दी जाय। क्यों कि राजनैतिक संरक्षण ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में वेस्टेड इन्टेरेस्ट्स पैदा किए हैं। अगर उनको शिक्षा दे दी जाय इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान आप लाएंगे तो मेरा विश्वास है कि देश का समूचा विकास हो पाएगा।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए फिर से वित्त मंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ी खूबी के साथ 683 करोड़ रुपये का बोझा भी उठा लिया और महसूस भी नहीं होने दिया। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि मिट्टी के तेल से, फर्टिलाइजर से और पम्पिंग सेट से इस लेवी को समाप्त करें। और इस लेवी को समाप्त करने के बाद यह बजट जो हमारे आते हैं, यह बजट फैशन के बजट नहीं रहने चाहिए, अब एक धारणा की ओर जाने चाहिए। हमने यह निश्चय कर लिया है कि समाजवाद हमारा लक्ष्य है जहां से मैंने शुरू किया था, और जब समाजवाद हमारा लक्ष्य है तो हम कंट्रोल्ड एकोनामी की व्यवस्था देश में लाना चाहते हैं। मिक्स्ड एकोनोमी की बात मेरे जैसे लोगों की समझ में नहीं आती। तो आज वक्त आ गया है कि चाहे बाचू साहब की रिपोर्ट हो या कोई और रिपोर्ट हो, अगर उसमें डायरेक्ट टैक्सों में कोई भी तब्दीली का सुझाव दिया गया है जैसे कि उन्होंने 75 प्रति सैकड़ा मार्जिन रेट की बात कही है, मैं उसको गलत मानता हूं। जब हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो बिरला टाटा डालमिया के पहाड़ों को काटकर गरीबी की खाई को पाटना पड़ेगा। उसके लिए सम्पत्ति के बढ़ाने पर सीलिंग रखनी पड़ेगी जैसा कि पिछले प्राविधानों में, इस बजट में और इसके पहले के बजटों से हो गया है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभार मानता हूं।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana) : We have just emerged out of a period of a great crisis, a period during which our resources, both physical as well as fiscal were strained to their utmost. The influx of refugees and the outbreak of war with Pakistan were great calamities but we faced them boldly and successfully. Our economy responded well to the challenge. Our Finance Minister through additional imposts could mobilise resources to the extent of Rs. 500 crores in a full year.

With this background and the economic philosophy which we have accepted, I think the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister is the best budget in the circumstances. Quite rightly, he has refrained from enhancing the existing rates of personal income-tax and introducing radical changes in the structure of taxation as a whole. He has carefully avoided relying heavily on deficit financing and limiting it to Rs. 375 crores during 1972-73. At the same time, he has succeeded in giving the budget a greater

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

orientation towards welfare and social justice. This is indeed the main and striking feature of the budget.

The Finance Minister has recognised the imperative need to accelerate the pace of growth and social welfare and has, therefore, proposed to increase the budgetary provision for the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes from Rs. 1455 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 1878 crores in 1972-73, that is, by Rs 332 crores or nearly one-fourth in a single year.

Taking the Centre and the States and the Union territories together, the total provision for the Plan next year comes to Rs 3973 crores, as against Rs. 3263 crores in the current year. This means an increase of Rs 710 crores in the total investment expenditure. Such a massive increase in investment is bound to remove industrial slack or the slack in industrial production and promote the rate of economic growth.

With the price level more or less under control, since there was an increase of only 3.9 per cent during the the year in spite of the war and in spite of the tremendous increase in net bank credit to Government and in the supply of money in the hands of the people and the fairly comfortable foreign exchange position, there is no reason why the economy should not respond to this impetus or this stimulus of a step-up in investment.

The proposed investment will be spread over all the crucial areas of the economy, areas which react upon one another and are interdependent, areas such as irrigation and power, mines and metals, industry including petroleum, chemicals, steel and heavy engineering, shipping and transport, posts and telegraphs and railways. The rate of investment was 7.1 per cent in 1969, then it dropped to 4 8 per cent in 1970; during 1971-72, it threatens to fall even below 4 per cent. This is far below the growth rate envisaged in the Fourth Plan, namely 8-9 per cent every year. The industries mainly responsible for this fall in the rate of growth or production are industries manufacturing food articles, cotton textites, wagon building, paper machinery, steel, chemicals and so on This shows that the slowing down of production has been fairly pervasive.

The increase of Rs. 710 crores in the plan outlay in the public sector will also stimulate investment in the private sector. During the last so many years it has been our experience that increase in investment in the public sector acts as a catalyst for improvement in the private sector also.

Some critics have contended that in spite of this increase in investment, the economy will not be pushed up and economic development will not progress, on the ground, they say, that most of the projects contemplated will not come to fruition during the year. There is no reason to believe that the projects undertaken during the year will not fructify during the course of the year. I believe most of them are bound to come to fruition. The Finance Minister is quite aware of the need that the projects should be properly selected and implementen with sufficient speed.

He is also aware of the fact that mere provision of finance cannot keep up the momentum of progress Even if there are delays—and delays should be avoided at any cost—I believe the investment expenditure will boost the economy and will set the economic multiplier into operation.

To achieve the objective of an increase in the growth rate, three important things are necessary to which special attention must be paid First, there should be increased availability of raw materials It is because of the insufficiency of raw materials that industrial production could not be increased in the last two or three years. To increase the supply of raw materials we have licensed mini plants in the steel industry and liberalised licensing policy. The second thing is that we should so orient our licensing policy as to see that industrial effort is expanded rather than contracted.

The third factor which has to be provided for is to see that the investment expenditure takes place according to plan. We have suffered from shortfalls in expenditures during 1969-70 and 1970-71. In 1969-70, it was Rs. 236 crores; in 1970-71, it was Rs 160 crores. During 1971-72 also, it is not expected that the total expenditure according to plan will take place. But the Finance Minister is aware of the need for increasing the tempo of investment expenditure. I hope the other Ministries which have projects under their

control will rise to the occasion, complete their projects in time and succeed in raising the investment rate to the level of 11 per cent of the national income which we reached in the last year of the Third Plan.

I come now to two very important aspects of the Plan. The first is the provision for certain social welfare schemes which also promote production potential. These schemes were first included in 1970-71 in the budget by our Prime Minister when she was also holding the Finance portfolio. For this purpose, we have provided an amount of Rs. 240 crores. These include schemes for small farmers, marginal farmers, landless labourers, clearance or improvement of slums in cities and providing employment to educated people.

Then we have also provided nearly Rs. 112 crores for water supply in the villages, improving the health conditions in the villages which are affected by guinea worms and cholera which is endemic in one-fourth of our villages in the country. These schemes are the most essential part of this budget ; they will increase the welfare of the economically most disadvantaged sections of our population, they will shed a ray of light in the dark and unhappy lives of the most unfortunate sections of our people.

The third feature of this budget is that it has laid down clearly our objective of economic self-reliance. We have to be clear about the nature of self-reliance. It means that our exports should pay for our imports. It means that we should not rely on foreign countries far our economic development. We should see that our exports pay not only for our imports but also for the interest on previous debts and the instalments on capital payment. The problem is stupendous. But our Finance Minister is aware of the difficulties and he has promised that no effort, whether by way of provision of finances or otherwise, will be spared to accelerate the process of self-reliance through import substitution and export promotion.

An hon. Member on the other side said that our talk of self-reliance is self-deception. I believe the hon. Member did not get his facts correctly. During the last five years, we have reduced the reliance on foreign powers to a great extent. I would quote some figures. For instance, in 1967-68, the gross help we received from foreign powers was Rs. 1,196 crores. The amount was reduced in 1971-72. to Rs. 778 crores If you take the net aid, in 1967-68, we received Rs. 863 crores. and in 1971-72, it was only Rs. 328 crores. This shows that we are moving in that direction and this year we are determined to see that this process goes on more rapidly than before.

Then, doubts have been expressed about the price level. During the last year—

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just a second ; I was referring to the cumulative external assistance.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Even the cumulative burden reflects itself in the payment of interest and instalments on capital. So, in spite of the cumulative increase in the total debt, our net reliance this year is Rs. 328 crores, whereas it was Rs. 863 crores in 1967-68.

There have been doubts cast about the price level. I am afraid some hon. Members are extremely pessimistic. Last year, as I have said, in spite of the war, in spite of the tremendous increase in the amount of money in the hands of the people, prices have increased only by 3.9 per cent. We want a stable price level, not a rigid level. A stable price level means a price level which varies in either direction to the extent of three per cent. It increased by 3 9 per cent last year. It is true that the prices of some commodities have risen enormously. I think the Government is aware of that—particularly the prices of oil, sugar, etc., and efforts are being made to see that these prices are controlled. If during the last year, our experience was not unhappy, I believe in the next year, when we rely upon a faster growth, there is no reason why oue economy should not respond to the stimulus and the massive increase in our investment. If production increases and very likely it will on the agricultural front we are doing pretty well and on the industrial front also most of our difficulties are likely to vanish in the immediate future—if production responds, there is no reason why the price level should not remain stable.

There has been an increase in taxation on fertilisers and kerosene. I come from an area which is rural in character, and I know that

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

we have been promoting the use of fertilisers by farmers, big and small. At the moment, fertilisers are used mostly by big farmers. Small farmers try to use them and get fertiltsers by way of loans from co-operative societies, but our experience is that small farmers often sell them at a smaller price to the big landlords, and spend the money which they realise for other urgent needs. If one object is to increase the use of fertilisers, by imposing a tax on them, we will be discouraging the farmers from using them. This will act mainly against the smaller farmers whose productivity needs to be increased more than that of the bigger farmers.

With regard to the increased tax on kerosene, most of the villages have already got electricity—villages with effective leadership. The smaller villages and those which are in hilly areas which are poor and have no effective leadership only have to use kerosene for lighting in houses. Middle class people also use it as fuel for cooking. It is these economically weak sections of our people who will have to bear the burden of this increase in the tax. The hon. Finance Minister says that traders mix it with petrol. This means that for the malpractices of the traders we will be punishing the economically weak sections of our people. I hope the Finance Minister will think over it again.

I recommend this Budget for the acceptance of the House because it makes a thrust forward ; because it makes for an increase in the real rate of growth if the economy and in the welfare of the poorer sections of our people, and because it makes a big stride towards self-reliance.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH (Peermade) : The Finance Minister has presented his budget for 1972-73 and says that it will promote growth and social justice. But what do we actually find ?

The poor man has to pay more for the essential commodities and Rs. 145 crores are to be collected by way of excise duties. The levy on kerosene accounts for nearly Rs. 30 croces. It will hit hard the common man who uses it for lighting and cooking purposes. Similarly the tax on chemical fertilisers and power driven pump sets will hamper the green revolution in the villages. The taxes on these items have to be reconsidered aud withdrawn.

I want to refer to the middle class and lower middle-class people in this country. Their percentage is high. Due to the indiscreet policy of the Government, more people are becoming poor. Government is creating more *garibis*, instead of *hataoing* it. I shall refer to the concessions given to the backward and scheduled Caste people. I am not against their getting them. Only I request you to continue them with some modifications. My friend Mr. Gopalan from the Congress side referred to this a few minutes ago. My demand is that the Government has to consider all the people, crores of people, who are economically worse off than those who belong to the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The so-called Brahmins, Nairs and Maharajas and upper class people are becoming poor day by day. But the ruling party has continued the system with political motives. I request that these reservations and concessions must be made on economic grounds, and not on religious or community basis. Any person, be it a Hindu, Muslim or Christian or Buddhist, is an Indian after all. If a Hindu Harijan is converted into a Christian Harijan, how does his economic status improve or worsen ? It is the duty of the Government not to discriminate communities. So, I request that these concessions and reservations be made purely on an economic basis.

In the last year's budget speech I requested the creation of a coconut board on the lines of the Coffee Board or Rubber Board. Conditions for cultivation of coconut in the State of Kerala are getting worse day by day and the yield is dwindling. The price is going down day by day. Raising of cocoanut is not becoming fruitfull. The same is the case with other cash crops like cardamom, pepper etc. I come from a plantation area. The Centre is getting more than 30 per cent of its foreign exchange from the cash crops export of Kerala. So, it is only just that a good percentage of this should be utilised for the betterment of these plantation industries in our State.

There is an acute problem facing my State, and my State only in India. This is the annual sea erosion. According to legend, Kerala was reclaimed from the sea by Lord Parasurama. No, the mother sea is annually taking back hundred of acres of sea coast

during the monsoon period. Thousands of people are becoming homeless every year due to this misfortune. Of course, the Centre is giving some aid during the period of calamity, but this is not a remedy. I demand that a permanent solution should be found by raising a permanent bund along the sea coast. This is a peculiar thing happening in my State only. No other State is having this kind of problem The finances of the State are not sufficient to meet this enormous expenditure. So, I request that this problem of sea erosion may be taken up as a national problem. The Centre should meet the entire expenditure

I am really glad to see that the Centre is taking interest in the problem of the educated unemployed I request that my State should be given first preference in this matter because the number of educated unemployed is higher in my State than in any other State Our State is facing acute unemployment problem If more industrial units for established, a good percentage of unemployment can be solved, but the pity is that Kerala is ignored when major industrial projects are thought of

In conclusion I request that the reasonal imbalances now existing should be wiped out.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIYA (Giridih) : At the outset, I must express my appreciation for what the Finance Minister has done in terms of tax effort, to maintain growth in the face of relative stagnation, through additional investment, and to hold the price line in spite of increased supply of money.

There are certain bright features in this Budget, *e.g.* Rs. 125 crores lump sum provision for rural water supply and rural homesteads and schemes for the educated unemployedi increase in the budgetary provision from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 crores and from Rs. 3 to to Rs. 6 crores to take care of marginal and small farmers ; about Rs. 72 crores for drought-prone areas ; and an increase from Rs. 11 to Rs. 21.5 crores for the nutrition programme. But like Oliver Twist we want more.

I happen to come from the Chota Nagpur region of Bihar. After 20 years of planning, Bihar is last but one in the list. When it comes to Chota Nagpur, which constitutes 40 per cent of Bihar in terms of area and 25 per cent in terms of population, the less said the better. We are having emergence of a two-sector economy. There is the automated sophisticated modern industry and a vale of tears nearby in a primitive economy.

I refer to village Dugda, to illustrate my point. You have the Dugda Washery of the Hindustan Steel, the Chandrapura thermal power station, of D. V. C. which is the largest thermal power station in Asia, the largest coal-quarry mines-in Bermo and the Bokaro thermal power plant -in short an industrial complex is there. But what about Dugda, a village in Chandrapura police station, just a mile off ? Their lands were acquired for the Dudga Washery, but the men were not given employment. There are 750 hamlets in various stages of disrepair. There are 350 fishermen, 27 tanks and there is at least one leprosy patient in each of 150 of these hamlets. These twenty years of macro-planning has passed them by without making a dent !

SHSI JAGDISH BHATTACHAYYA (Ghatal) : There is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung ..

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA : Why and how has this happened ? Were our calculations of econometres parameters wrong ? Was the econometric model on which the entire planning rested wrong ? If so, in what particulars ?

I made a point last year and I propose to make it again I am not satisfied that these various rounds of National Sample Survey give us the correct picture in depth. We have not got basic data of adequate coverage on many items and that has resulted, after twenty years of planning, in an uneven development of the various regions in India itself. In order to indentify the underdeveloped regions in a developing economy, we have to have various statistics of population, birth, death, migration, level of employment and unemployment, etc., *anchal*-wise or block-wise. In fact, a data bank should be opened and data made available here, so that we could frame policies on the

[Shri Chaplendu Bhattacharyya]

ground and not just have macro planning and let the State do it only For in In Depth study of economic change, we have to go at least to the block level, we cannot escape it

I come from that region of Chotanagpur There is a lot of thinking about unemployment and about the level of under employment, there are various figures given But what about the committee on unemployment set up under Shri Bhagwati ? He had recommended Rs 2,000 crores of investment during the next two years Making allowance for the amount already provided in the previous budgets about Rs 780 crores mostly in the neglected rural regions as against this recommendation of Rs 2 000 crores the budget provision made by our Finance Minister does not go much far He does not go very far and falls short of our expectation

Then there is the question of helping self employed people I would revert to the four labour-intensive industries in our region namely, mica, shellac, silk and beedi I have to submit humbly that they have not got a fair deal so far There is a export duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem* on mica which is a dead weight and the entire incidence of that duty has been passed on to the sweated mica workers on whose skill alone the entire export-oriented industry stands There is talk of canalisation Unless the entire export trade is taken over wholesale the canalisation process cannot be completed During the last twenty years small self-employed mica men, who used to earn Rs 200 to Rs 600 P M on a capital of Rs 500 have been completely eliminated So I humbly request the Finance Minister to give a fresh look to this aspect of the question

Chotanagpur is primarily suited for growing of long staple cotton, soya beans, peanuts, citrus fruits and jack fruit Recently we were told that 17 districts have been identified for growing of extra cotton Now, we are spending Rs 100 crores of our foreign exchange for its import In that context, who identified these districts ? Why was Chottanagpur, one of the most backward of the regions, passed over ? There is something wrong somewhere in our planning and in our identification of those regions,

Then I would come to the question of co operative financing These figures will partly explain why this region is backward The following are the figures of overdues by Central co operative banks in the various States Andhra Pradesh Rs 110 crores, Assam Rs 5 crores, Bihar Rs 27 crores Gujarat Rs 166 crores, Madhya Pradesh Rs 90 crores, Maharashtra Rs 251 crores, Tamilnadu Rs 110 crores, UP Rs 135 crores and West Bengal Rs 23 crores This variation in the amount of money pumped through co operative societies in various States has had a great effect on what is called the priming of the pumps Our pumps were never adequately primed because of the shortage of credit and economy never got a helping hand

Chotanagpur has a one crop economy and the income from one acre rarely exceeds Rs 50 They are condemned to perpetual poverty all the time Glittering new towns have and will be coming up as the two sector economy —without any intermediate technology bridging the gap may be operating for decades together

In order to change the situation, I have very humbly suggested that special efforts should be made and these crops should be grown so that the small man, the Tribal, the Harijans, the poor who lives in hamlets would be getting in lieu of Rs 50 an acre, Rs 500 an acre, That shall have to be another day in their lives

They say that the only constant of history is change I wish it were so for Chhota Nagpur It has been so long the other way round So far as Chota Nagpur is concerned, the only change has been a stationary state of economy even regression

15 51 hrs

[SHRI K N TIWARY *in the chair.*]

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) जो बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने हमारे सामने रखा है उसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने बड़ी स्पष्टता से कहा है कि विकास, सामाजिक न्याय, आत्मनिर्भरता, पूंजीनिवेश और साधन संग्रह, सब ऐसी प्रक्रियायें हैं जो कुछ हद तक और वास्तव में उस सीमा से काफी आगे तक जहां तक आम तौर पर समझा जाता है,

एक दूसरे को संबल देती है। हमें अपनी बजट सम्बन्धी और अन्य नीतियों मे समुचित परिवर्तन लाकर इन प्रक्रियाओ की गति को तेज करना है। इस प्रस्तावना के बाद के बजटों के जरिए इन नीतियो को जो एक दूसरे से जुड़ी हुई हालत में है, आगे बढाने का प्रयास किया जाएगा, ऐसा कहा गया है। लेकिन पूरा बजट पढने पर और सुझावो के ऊपर ध्यान देने के बाद एक बहुत बड़ी निराशा ही हाथ लगती है। जहा तक विकास का सवाल है उस प्रश्न पर बजट मे भी और उसके पहले सदन मे रखी गई आर्थिक समीक्षा मे भी यही रोना रोया गया है कि औद्योगिक गति मे ह्रास हुआ है पिछले कुछ वर्षो मे और इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान के करोडपति जो आवाज उठाते रहे है और पिछले साल के चनावो मे जो लोक सभा के लिए चुने थे, हार जाने के बाद भी उनके राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधि जो आवाज उठाते रहे है, इस बजट के जरिये पूरी तरह से उस आवाज को प्रतिध्वनित किया गया है, उसकी प्रतिध्वनि इस बजट मे दिखाई देती है। वे कहा करते थे कि उत्पादन वृद्धि कारखानो मे तभी होगी जबकि मालिको को करो के बोझ से मुक्त रखा जाएगा और उनके मुनाफो पर कोई भी अकुश नही लगाया जाएगा। केवल उस स्थिति मे उनको उत्साह होगा कि वे उत्पादन बढाएं। यही कारण है कि जहा पिछले एक साल के अन्दर 683 करोड रुपये के नए कर लगाये गए है, और अभी इस बजट मे 183 करोड के नए कर लगाए गए है, वहा कारखानो के मालिको पर अत्यन्त नगण्य ही कर लगे है। इस प्रकार मे – करो से उनको छूट दी जा रही है और ये वे तत्व है जिनकी आर्थिक व राजनीतिक विचारधारा वाले लोगो को परास्त करके शासक दल पिछले साल इतने बड़े बहुमत से शासन मे आया है। ये लोग यह आग्रह किया करते थे कि करों मे छूट देकर ही उत्पादन बढ़ाना सम्भव हो सकेगा या टिका रह सकेगा। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या केवल उनको करो से छूट देकर तथा उनके मुनाफे को बेलगाम रख कर देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकेगा ? मैं समझता हूं कि यदि यह वांछनीय भी हो तब भी इसको नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। मैं विदेशी बाजार के बारे में अभी कुछ नही कह रहा हूँ लेकिन घरेलू बाजार के बारे मे वास्तविकता यह है कि क्रय-शक्ति का ह्रास हुआ है। इसी वजह से श्री मोरारजी देसाई जिस समय वह वित्त मंत्री थे उन्होंने कहा था कि सुस्ती आई है। मदी उन्होने नही कहा लेकिन कहा कि सुस्ती आयी है। इस की वजह से चार साल तक योजना का काम बन्द कर दिया गया। विश्व बैंक के हुकम पर हमने देश को चार साल तक योजना से छुट्टी दे दी। प्रधान मत्री उस समय भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी थी। उस समय भी उनकी पार्टी को बहुत बडा बहुमत इस सदन मे प्राप्त था। तब योजना को छुट्टी देकर इसको योजना विहीन बना दिया गया। चार साल तक करोडपतियों को उत्पादन बढाने के लिए पूरा प्रोत्साहन दिया गया। ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की गई कि चार सौ कारखानो को देश मे बन्द होना पडा। यह 1968-69 की बात है। लाखो श्रमिको को काम से छुट्टी दे दी गई और उनको बेरोजगार कर दिया गया। इस वास्ते यह सब किया गया कि क्रय शक्ति का देश मे अभाव था। तब हमारे करोडपतियो ने ऐसी नीति अपनाई जो राष्ट्रहित विरोधी नीति थी। नीति उन्होने यह बनाई कि उत्पादन घटाओ, मुनाफा बढाओ। कम सामान पैदा करो और सामान को महगा बना कर ज्यादा मुनाफा बढाओ। ज्यादा माल होगा, सस्ता मे जाएगा यह बात अनुभव मे गलत साबित हो चुकी है। स्वयं उत्पादन बढ़ाने से माल सस्ता नही होगा और न हुआ है। उत्पादन घटा कर मुनाफा बढाने की नीति जो उस समय थी, फिर उस नीति को हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योगपतियो ने चालू कर दिया और इस बजट के जरिये उनकी इस नीति का पूरी तरह से समर्थन किया गया है। केवल यही नही कि उद्योगपतियो पर करो का बोझा नही डाला गया, सिर्फ यही नही कि उनको लूटने की पूरी छूट दे दी गई है, लेकिन बडी निराशा की बात यह है कि बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जो आम लोगों को आशा थी—और हम सब को आशा थी कि यह जो देश की सम्पत्ति है, बैंको का जो रुपया है, यह वहां जाएगा, इसको वहा लगाया जाएगा जहां इसकी ज्यादा आवश्यकता है, यानी छोटे

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

तथा मंझले उद्योगों के लिए, वह आशा भी पूरी नहीं हुई। चाहे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हो या दूसरे बैंक हों या इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन हो, यह जितना भी इन्स्टीट्यूशनल क्रेडिट का मामला है, उसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़पतियों के हाथ में जा रहा है, जो पुराने बैंकपति थे उनके हाथ में जा रहा है। इस माने में बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी उनको रुपये के मामले में कोई दिक्कत नहीं हुई है। बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा—बैंकों का वे अभी भी ऋणों के रूप में हज्म कर रहे हैं, देश का धन वे ले रहे हैं और देश की आम जनता के लिए, जन गण के लिए समाजवाद के शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। यह सरकार समाजवाद लाएगी, इसकी आशा में इस सरकार से नहीं करता हूं। इसकी मुझे कोई शिकायत भी नहीं है क्योंकि पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में, पूंजीवादी तंत्र में एक पूंजीवादी पार्टी से यह आशा करना बेकार है—

एक माननीय सदस्य : हाथ क्यों इसके साथ मिलाते हो ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जान बूझ कर हाथ मिलाते हैं। यह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि यह पूंजीवादी पार्टी है। लेकिन अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद जो इस देश को हड़पना चाहता है, हम चाहते हैं कि हम दोनों मिल कर उससे मुकाबला करें, उस से देश की रक्षा करें। हम धोखे में नहीं हैं और चाहते हैं कि आप भी धोखे में न रहें। मैं यह भी स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि जब खतरा होगा हम आप से भी हाथ मिलायेंगे। देश के अन्दर जो देशद्रोही शक्तियां हैं, उनसे अगर खतरा होगा तो हम आप से हाथ मिलायेंगे लेकिन समझ बूझ कर मिलायेंगे। आपकी पार्टी पूंजीवादी पार्टी है, जहां तक पार्टी का सवाल है। यह नहीं 99 प्रतिशत पूंजीवादी पार्टी है। बल्कि शत प्रतिशत पूंजीवादी पार्टी है।

ऐसे भाषण किये जा रहे हैं कि समाजवाद इस देश में हम ला रहे हैं। आप समाजवाद न ला सकेंगे, इसका हमें पूरा भरोसा है और इसके लिए आपके खिलाफ हमें शिकायत भी नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आग्रह यह करना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह आपके लिए सम्भव है कि जो देश का धन है, जो राष्ट्र का पैसा है और जिस को आप बैंकों या दूसरों के जरिये इन करोड़पतियों को देते हैं, उसको देना बन्द कर दिया जाए। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन्हें आप कह दें कि आप कारखाने बनाओ, आप व्यापार करो लेकिन अपने पैसे से करो, देश के धन से मत करो। क्या यह कहने की हिम्मत इस सरकार में है ? मैं समझता हूं नहीं है। सारे देश का धन जमा करके उनको दिया जा रहा है और फिर भी भाषण हो रहे हैं कि हम समाजवाद लाएंगे। यह बहुत बड़ी प्रवंचना है जो राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर हो रही है, समूचे देश को धोखा दिया जा रहा है। हमें चाहिए कि जो राष्ट्र का धन है, उसकी हम उनसे रक्षा करें। अगर यह सरकार हिम्मत करके देश के जिन बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने या करोड़पतियों ने बैंकों से ऋण ले रखा है या दूसरी एजेन्सियों से ऋण ले रखा है, उनको कह दे कि एक सप्ताह या दो सप्ताह या एक महीने के अन्दर अन्दर वे उसको वापिस कर दें तो आप देखेंगे कि चीनी रुपये किलो या डेढ़ रुपये किलो बिकने लग जाएगी। अगर आप इस पैसे को उनसे वापिस लेते हैं तो सिमेंट, कपड़े आदि के दाम जहां आप लाना चाहते हैं, आसानी से वहां आ सकते हैं। शर्त यही है कि उनको बैंकों आदि से जो रुपया दिया गया है उसको आप वापिस ले लें। अगर आप वापिस नहीं ले सकते हैं तो केवल उन से आप इसकी मांग करें, एलान कर दें, आदेश ही दे दें तो आप देखें कि कीमतों में ह्रास आ जाएगा, कीमतों में कमी आ जाएगी देश का धन उनको देकर उनकी पूंजी को आज बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है और जन गण के लिए भाषण हो रहे हैं समाजवाद के। राष्ट्र की समूची सम्पत्ति उनको देकर उनकों पूंजीवाद बढ़ाने का मौका दिया जा रहा है और जन गण को समाजवाद का नारा दिया जा रहा है। पिछले साल के लोक सभा के चुनावों, इस साल के विधान सभाओं के चुनावों, बंगला देश के सवाल पर शानदार विजय और पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय एकता के इजहार की पृष्ठभूमि में क्या सरकार से

यह आशा करना बहुत अनुचित था कि राष्ट्र के संचित धन को इन पूंजीपतियों को देने पर अंकुश लगाने की हिम्मत की जाती, या उस में कुछ कमी की जाती ? लेकिन इस बजट में उसका जरा भी संकेत नहीं मिलता है ।

16 hrs.

इस बजट से यही संकेत मिलता है कि आम लोगों पर करों का बोझ डाला जा रहा है । इस से तो उस मौलवी की कहानी याद आती है, जिस ने एक बार ही सभी अण्डे लेने के लिए मुर्गी को मार दिया । 183 करोड़ रुपये में से 24 करोड़ रुपये को छोड़कर उत्पादन कर आदि के रूप में 159 करोड़ रुपये का बोझ आम लोगों पर पड़ेगा । इससे उनकी क्रय-शक्ति घटेगी, उत्पादित माल की खपत में कमी होगी, कारखानों का उत्पादन और घटेगा । इस स्थिति में हम बेकारी की समस्या को कैसे हल कर पायेंगे ?

जनसंघ वाले पहले यह नारा लगाते थे —अब भी लगाते होंगे कि "हर हाथ को काम, हर खेत को पानी ।" यद्यपि वे हड़ियां और बोकारों का विरोध करते थे, लेकिन फिर भी वे हर हाथ को काम देने की मांग करते थे । जाहिर है कि सभी लोगों को सड़क पर झाड़ू देने का काम नहीं दिया जा सकता है । अगर देश में औद्योगीकरण नहीं होगा, तो लोगों को काम नहीं दिया जा सकेगा । इस से देश की तीन-चौथाई जनता की जेब में पैसा नहीं होगा, उनके पास क्रय-शक्ति नहीं होगी और माल की बिक्री के लिए बाजार नहीं होगा । इस प्रकार इस बजट के द्वारा इस देश की आम जनता की क्रय-शक्ति को घटाकर देश के औद्योगीकरण पर चोट की जा रही है । इससे यह साफ जाहिर है कि यह उत्पादन बढ़ाने और विकास का बजट नहीं है । यह तो विकास में—राष्ट्रीय पूंजीवादी विकास में बाधा डालने वाला बजट है ।

देश में महंगाई की वृद्धि हुई है और होती चली जा रही है । यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि कुछ मित्रों ने कहा है कि महंगाई कुछ कम हुई है । आज इस देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में चीनी तीन, साढ़े तीन और चार रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बिक रही है । वह तीन रुपये किलो से कम कहीं भी नहीं है । यह इस सरकार की नीतियों का परिणाम है । इस के मुकाबले में गन्ने की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है । बहुत सी चीनी मिलों का समय से पहले बन्द हो जाना इस बात का संकेत है कि गन्ने के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है ।

इस बजट में जो संतोष प्रकट किया गया है, वह स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन जो इस बेफिक्री का इजहार किया गया है कि अगर कृषि उत्पादन में कुछ कमी भी हो जाये, तो कोई खतरा नहीं है, वह समझ में नहीं आता है । कपास, गन्ने, पटसन और तिलहन आदि के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है । हमें बाहर से माल मंगाने में विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ रही है । जहां तक पटसन का सम्बन्ध है, हमने दूसरी योजना के अन्त में ही उतना उत्पादन कर लिया, जितना कि तीसरी योजना के अन्त में करना था । उसको हम आगे नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे है । इसका कारण यह है कि पटसन और चीनी मिलों के मालिक बड़े इजारेदार है और बैंकों की नीतियों तथा कर्जा देने के साधनों पर उन का नियन्त्रण है । इसी लिए वे पूंजी इकट्ठा कर लेते है, बिक्री के लिए ज्यादा उत्पादित माल नहीं बनाते है और उत्पादकों तथा उपभोक्ताओं को लूटते है । वे देश के उत्पादन को घटा रहे हैं । इस तरह चीनी, कपड़ा और पटसन मिलों के मालिकों ने एक तरह से देशद्रोह का काम किया है, क्योंकि देश में उत्पादन घटने की वजह से विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करके बाहर से माल मंगाना पड़ रहा है । इस बजट में उस नीति को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है । उस पर अंकुश नहीं लगाया जा रहा है ।

इस संदर्भ में "सामाजिक न्याय" शब्द का गलत इस्तेमाल किया गया है । सामाजिक न्याय के मानी हम सभी समझते हैं । सामाजिक सेवा की बात एक हद तक ठीक हो सकती है, लेकिन "सामाजिक न्याय" शब्द का बेजा इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिए । जहां तक सामाजिक सेवा का सम्बन्ध है, चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में छोटे

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

किसानो, सीमान्तक किसानो और खेतिहर मजदूरो के लिए 10 करोड रुपये रखे गये है। पहले साल मे इस सम्बन्ध मे पचास लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये। दूसरे साल चार करोड रुपये खर्च करने का दावा किया जाता है और तीसरे साल दस करोड रुपये खर्च करने का अन्दाज है। इस तरह 106 करोड रुपये का एक बडा हिस्सा अभी खर्च करने को बाकी है। अभी तक जो दस, ग्यारह करोड रुपये खर्च हुए है, यह कहना अतिशयोक्ति नही होगी कि उनमे से आधी रकम रास्ते मे ही गायब हो गई होगी इस विशाल देश मे छोटे किसानो, सीमान्तक किसानो और खेत मजदूरो की आबादी तीन चौथाई से ज्यादा है। लेकिन योजना के पाच सालो मे से आधा समय बीत जाने पर भी उन लोगो के लिए रखी गई रकम का नगण्य हिस्सा, दस प्रतिशत से कम, खर्च नही हो पाया है। इससे जाहिर हो जाता है कि यह सरकार किस मुस्तैदी से सामाजिक सेवा कर रही है।

इसी प्रकार शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेकारो को काम देने के लिए जो धनराशि रखी गई है, उसका भी इस्तेमाल नही हो रहा है। क्यो? क्या यह समझा जाये कि यह सरकार पूरी तरह से पगु है? बगला देश के सवाल पर हमने अपनी राष्ट्रीय नीतियो की और राजनैतिक तथा सामरिक विजय हासिल की है। क्या उसके बाद यह आशा नही की जा सकती है कि हम इन क्षेत्रो मे मुस्तैदी बरतेगे?

मेरा यह एतराज नही है कि इस बजट मे 183 करोड रुपये के नये कर लगाये गये है। मुझे यह भी एतराज नही है कि इन दो सालो मे 683 करोड रुपये के नए कर लगाए गए है। अगर जनहित मे आवश्यकता हो, तो इस से भी ज्यादा कर लगाये जा सकते हैं और लोग उन करो को देगे। मुझे यह भी एतराज नही है कि देश की आम जनता पर कर लगाये गए है। अगर आवश्यक होगा, तो वे और भी कुर्बानी देने के लिए तैयार होगे। सही नीतियो और सही मित्रो को चुनने मे हम ने बहुत सफलता हासिल कर ली है।

लेकिन एतराज की बात यह है कि गांवों और शहरो के करोडपतियो और पूजीपतियो को छूट देकर यह सरकार आम जनता पर चोट कर रही है। इस लिए आम लोगो को यह समझना है कि यह बजट देश के हित मे नही है। सरकार चाहे आम जनता पर इस मे दुगना बोझ डाल दे, लेकिन अगर लूटी हुई सम्पत्ति को वापिस लेने के बाद ही आम लोगों की जेब पर हाथ डाला जाये, तो लोग खुशी मे देगे। लेकिन ऐसा नही किया जा रहा है। इस बजट मे तो यह मालूम होता है कि पिछले साल लोक सभा के चुनाव नही हुए और कांग्रेस पार्टी नही टूटी। आज अगर श्री मोरारजी देसाई वित्त मत्री होते, तो वह यही बजट रखते। यह तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई का ही बजट रखा गया है, श्री चव्हाण का नही।

देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाने का जो सवाल है, उसके विषय मे भी खतरे की घटी बज चुकी है। स्वावलम्बी होने के लिए देश का उत्पादन बढाना होगा और उसके लिए वर्तमान क्षमता का विस्तार करना होगा। देश के बडे करोडपति टाटा, ब्रिटिश पजीपति यह माग कर रहे है कि उत्पादन मे वृद्धि करने के लिए कारखाने उनके हाथ मे रहे और उनको अपनी क्षमता बढाने की इजाजत दी जाये। हाल ही मे जो ब्रिटिश टेकनिकल मिशन यहाँ आया था, उसके साथ हमारे उद्योग मत्रालय के सचिव ने कुछ ऐसी बातो पर रजामन्दी जाहिर की थी, जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीतियो के विरुद्ध है।

ब्रिटिश पजीपतियो ने माग की है कि हिन्दुस्तान मे हमारे कारखानो का विस्तार करने का मौका दिया जाये। इसके लिए वे ब्रिटेन से पूरे कारखाने मगाने की छूट चाहते है और हमारे उद्योग सचिव श्री लाल, ने शायद उसकी स्वीकृति दे दी है। कम्युनिके मे यह बात स्पष्ट नही है। अखबारो से आ चुका है और सरकार की ओर से उस का खडन नही हुआ है। मे आग्रह करूगा कि वित्त मत्री इसका खडन करे। जो सडे-गले और पुराने कारखाने हमारे देश मे लाने का प्रयास हो रहा है, वह देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की नीति के विरुद्ध है।

देशी या विदेशी पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में जो भी बुनियादी उद्योग है, जो भी बड़े कारखाने है, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। जो बैंक देशी या विदेशी पूजीपतियो के हाथ में है, उन सभी बैंकों का, तेल उद्योग और थोक व्यापार का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। और मजदूरो का उस में पार्टिसिपेशन, मजदूर का प्रबन्ध में हिस्सा लेना, इस को सुनिश्चित किया जाय। इसके बगैर क्षमता बढाने के सवाल पर करोडपतियो के सामने झुकना पड़ेगा। इसलिए यह पूजीवादी बजट जो समाजवाद के वातावरण मे आया है यह स्वीकार करने लायक नही है। वित्त मत्री महोदय इस पर सोचें और सदन इसके लिए उन्हे मजबूर करे।

आखिरी बात मै यह कहना चाहता हू, मेरा यह आग्रह होगा कि सदन के अन्दर सरकारी दल और बाहर के हम सभी लोग मिलकर इस बात पर जोर दे कि इस बजट मे जनविरोधी पहलू जो है उस को हटाकर जनहित मे उसको लाया जाय।

SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI (Varanasi) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Budget on social principles.

Sir, so far our economists were mostly debating the problem, what quantum of social welfare or social values should be imported into the economy so that the economy may not be hindered. That was all their problem, that is, they thought that social values are a sort of detriment to economic growth and the more we cater to them the more we are hindered in securing the growth of economy.

Recently, opinions have changed a little and very great economists like Mr Gunnar Myrdal have spoken about this. You know, he is a great student of developing economies. He has come out with a verdict that, I quote him :

> "Social reforms should be an integral part of the development plans. Greater equality is a pre-condition for speeding up production and development."

This, Sir, is a good and a sound advice and I welcome the fact for this reason that for the first time I notice in the Budget and in the Budget speech of the hon. Minister that this point of view has been clearly recognised. I quote the Finance Minister from his Budget speech. He said :

> "By far the largest increase is being made in the provision for those schemes which combine an element of social welfare with future growth potential."

He has allotted a total sum of Rs. 240 crores for rural water supply, rural home sites, slum clearance and improvement, primary education and schemes for the educated unemployed, etc. He has also bothered about the areas to which greater sum should be allotted, to backward States and also backward areas within those States.

This way, Sir, I feel that this is the first time that we notice in our economic history that social values have been incorporated and made an integral part of our economic growth. This was not the case so far. So far, our economists did try to allow some provision for social objectives but those objectives ran parallel to economic growth ; they were never integrated into the economic scheme as such. They were never considered to be instrumental for the growth of the economy itself The fact is, Sir, that mostly our economists were oriented by the British legacy. They were mostly following the line of the capitalist economies where more stress is placed on capital than on labour They thought that capital should be encouraged and not labour so much because capital was the point with them In our case, our wealth being more human wealth, the position is different, That is why in our developing economy, human wealth, human potential, the labour force, has more to be encouraged, and has to be given more incentives than incentives for capital. That is why we find that the vested interests are dissatisfied because they are not getting the incentives that they want But in case we give them all those incentives, incentives are taken away from the labour side That is our problem. This problem has also been recognised and the solution has clearly been delineated in the budget speech of the Finance Minister This is also a very welcome sign. I would like to quote the Finance Minister himself on this point. He had said :

[Shri Raja Ram Shastri]

> "Fiscal concessions for promoting industrialisation should not be general or across the board in character but should relate specifically to our social and economic objectives. Again, as far as possible, it would be desirable to provide incentives which encourage the use of those resources such as labour which are in abundant supply rather than of resources such as capital which will continue to be scarce for a long time to come."

This way, this budget is very welcome from the social point of view, the point of view of social objectives. We know that socialism cannot be brought about in a day or overnight. But a beginning has to be made. Socialism has been defined as equal opportunities. We know that we cannot provide equal opportunities to all the people in the nation immediately or within a very short time. My suggestion would be that in such a case, a beginning should clearly be made and manifestly be made, and the proper stage to begin with a real socialist economy is the child.

I stress the child because while we are catering for equal opportunities for grown-up people, children, before our very eyes, are losing certain opportunities for good. You know, Sir, that there are certain opportunities which come at a certain stage in life. Fundamental education, fundamental health etc. are important in the beginning of one's life. Once you lose the opportunity at that age, you can never regain these things in life. The only thing that you can do is to compensate for them or is to give substitutes for them. So, I say that a real beginning in socialist economy should be made in the field of child welfare.

I notice this trend also in this budget. A lot has been done in this budget for children. But I find that the objective is not very much manifest; it peeps through a veil and does not come out into the open. For the children, a little more has to be done.

Another thing that would satisfy me in the socialist line would be that every quantum of economic growth should be judged also by social criteria. For instance, a certain village or a certain area may be developed or a certain industry may be developed somewhere, and a certain amount of growth may be achieved in a certain area or in a certain field of life. While bringing about that growth, we should also see whether it has achieved any social objectives or brought about some social equality in the process, because social objectives do not come over one's head; social objectives should be woven into the structure of the economy, in the very process of economic development, in the process of bringing about that development. The very process of economic development should be socially oriented, and oriented towards an egalitarian society. When you go to build something, say, a dam, you should see that the people employed are not discriminated against. Or if there is discrimination, it is in favour of the poor people, for the local people, people who have lost their lands or who have suffered or sacrificed for the development projects. These things have to be taken into consideration because only then we can say that we have really integrated social values into the economic structure, into the very process of economic growth. Unless these two things are done, I do not think we are very clear in our objective and that we put the priorities straight. Although these things are there in the budget—I feel, their presence there is not manifest. I would like that they should be more manifest and more explicit.

I would draw the Finance Minister's attention to one point regarding my constituency, Varanasi. I have just received a telegram which reads:

> "Exorbitant enhancement of excise duty on metallic yarn, tariff, custom duty on raw materials has been made. The metallic yarn industry is a new small scale industry coming up in Varanasi. It is already suffering under heavy taxation. Further enhancement will result in total closure causing heavy loss and unemployment and will encourage smuggling. Varanasi traders have already submitted a representation against previous imposition of duties with expectation of relief and they are facing a fresh severe blow. I request reconsideration and reduction in the existing duty to save this industry from being ruined".

The Finance Minister has visited Varanasi and has seen the plight of the small scale industry people and cottage industry people.

I hope he will have mercy on them and do something to relieve the burden on their heads. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay—Central South) : The Budget is an instrument through which one looks at the performance of the previous year, the position of the present year and plans for the future. Last year the budget was presented twice, one a provisional budget and then the regular budget in May. At that time, although our borders on the eastern side were humming with refugee activity, we were not able to grasp the financial and economic quantum of the burden we would have to bear on account of the refugees coming to our country. All said and done, it must be said to the credit of the Finance Minister and his colleagues, ultimately of course the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, that the budget that has been presented to this House is one more major victory in our history. Why I say major victory ? Because after the last budget, not only did refugees come, not only did we fight a war, but we had also an election throughout the country barring three or four States ; in spite of all this, though the budget has come in a shattered economy, it has been presented as if it is a normal budget. That is a great credit to the financial acumen of the Ministry as well as the Minister concerned. I congratulate the Minister on this. Although he has put some additional burden, looking to the budget as a whole, from the national point of view, one can say that the budget is satisfactory and it has been received well throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Sir, I would like to speak on one or two aspects of the budget. One is the slums of the cities. Of course, I represent an area called Bombay where there are so many slums.

AN HON. MEMBER : A city of slums.

SHRI S. A. KADER : Yes ; it may be called a city of slums now-a-days, because I know that in 1956-57, when we surveyed the area to find out how many slums or jhorpathies were there, it was 82 in number. Today, the number is over 400, and it is of a larger dimension than what was existing in 1956-57. But, at the same time, we have to understand how these slums are created in the cities. It is because of the influx of the people from villages to the towns and from the towns to the cities for earning their bread ; for bread-winning, they are coming out, and we are not able to cope with the problems that the cities are facing. I am not talking only about Bombay ; the situation is the same in Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and elsewhere also. To tackle this problem, we have to go into the root cause and see that this influx from the villages and the small towns has to be stopped by giving proper facilities and incentives so that people may not migrate to the big cities or towns, and that alone can save the situation.

At the same time, today, what is the condition in the slum areas ? I would like to draw the attention of our Finance Minister to one aspect. He happens to come from that area, and he was the Chief Minister of that State and he knows Bombay as much as I do, and possibly he might be knowing better because as a Chief Minister he had access to so many places where we have none. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that in the slums or jhorpathies as we call it, there are inhuman conditions of living. There are conditions where there is no latrine or bath or water-supply, and the people are using water which is sometimes gutter-water for washing and other purposes. If we cannot remove the slums,—and I am quite sure that within the foreseeable future it is not possible to remove them—at least make them worthwhile living in and make them humanly habitable, by supplying the minimum requirements and amenities ; water and sanitation should be properly looked after. That is one aspect.

For that purpose, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that when these schemes are taken up, allocation should be made for the cities and the proper spots which are in need, so that the money that is sent from here reaches the spots of the slum in the city of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Delhi. I would stress that care is taken in this matter, because it sometimes happens that a bulk grant is given and that is used by the State Government in a different way which may ultimately defeat the purpose for which the grant is given.

There is another thing. The hon. Finance Minister has touched a virgin ground this time by taxing lotteries. That was not expected ; nobody expected it. Lotteries have been taxed to the extent of 33 per cent. I would like to show him one more example and, that is,

[Shri S A Kader]

on one condition The condition is that he should do away with the kerosene tax because kerosene tax is a tax on the common man direct Kerosene is used mostly by the lower middle and middle classes of society and the economically backward classes of society everywhere, be it in cities or villages. What is the amount that the Minister gets by way of this levy ? Rs 29 crores in a budget of thousands of crores I would like to ask what you are creating by this Rs 29 crores You may get Rs 29 crores, but by that you will be getting 29 crores multiplied by 55 crores of more abuses at Parliament and at the Government on that account

I would like to point out that in Bombay Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, races are going on There is a jack pot pool

AN HON MEMBER Bangalore also

SHRI S A KADER Bangalore also I would like to explain to the hon Members who do not know that it is a ten rupee investment on the jack pot pool and when that amount is collected one has to nominate five horses in the five races If the five horses win then, if the number of tickets is more the jack pot pool is divided and if the number is less a very big jack pot comes in which is many times greater than a lottery prize And it is every week There are about 27 to 28 races in Bombay There are twenty races in Poona about thirty in Bangalore I have not got the figures for Madras and Calcutta But everywhere these jackpot pools operate If the jackpot pool dividend is Rs 100 or 1000 the tax may be lower but if the quantum of a single jackpot comes to about Rs 50,000 or about a lakh, you can tax it higher and you can collect quite a good amount from the jackpot pool

If India has to progress from the socialist point of view, we shall have to have more money and we shall have to find more grounds Agricultural field is very potential and we shall have to look into it and persuade our friends to contribute a larger amount I was told that in Haryana and Punjab there are people, farmers with 15 or 20 or at the most 100 acres of land, who are prepared to buy combines at Rs 1 5 lakhs cash down That is the position in Haryana and Punjab and in the sugar industry areas in Maharashtra.

The Budget visualises what is going to happen But sometimes we bring in political issues My friend Shamim raised an issue and he said that Kashmir was a fraud, elections there were a fraud and so on Bangla Desh was a fraud Possibly he would have said that his being here is a fraud, although he is an elected Member He was prepared to say all that he has said I do not have any quarrel with him but this is the way he looks at things Again and again questions are raised in this House and elsewhere also about Kashmir saying that Kashmir had not joined India of its own free will If my friend Mr Shamim meant only this, that Kashmir affair were fraud I am prepared to meet him anywhere and discuss with him and convince him that Kashmir joined India under the Constitution under the free will of its people Its leader not only joined India they requested India we want to join and the relevant article had been signed in the proper documented way There are political parties who want to exploit religion Some persons in India, in Pakistan and even in Kashmir say It is a Muslim area and it should not be with India because India is a Hindu area and Pakistan is a Muslim area They completely forget that India is not a Hindu area or any other religious area but it is a secular area and in that secular area leaders of Kashmir at that time saw progress and prosperity and so Kashmir joined India On 4th December, when we were attacked by Pakistan, Mr Shamim spoke in this House about the policies of India and it was one of the best speeches I could have ever listened There he has definitely condemned the outlook of Pakistan and strongly supported our action as an Indian and not as a Kashmiri in the war for Bangla Desh that we were waging I do not understand what has happened between 4th December and 22nd March to make him turn a somersault It is no use now saying all these things about Kashmir Kashmir is a part and parcel of India as Bombay or Madras or Calcutta is Any challenge to Kashmir is a challenge to the sovereignty of our country I am quite sure that shortly even Pakistan will have to concede that Kashmir is a part and parcel of India The international border that is finally settled will include the beautiful valley of Kashmir in India There is no doubt about it in my mind

But what about those who get elected and then say that it is a fraud ? Mr Shamim was elected against a Congress candidate. He

defeated the Congress candidate. He comes and takes oath in this House. The Election Commission declares the result. There was no fraud because he was elected. The Jamaat-e-Islami is a communal organisation which should not exist in my opinion and should not take part in politics. Its members are elected, and they say that it is not a fraud, but here my friend Mr. Shamim says that it is a big fraud. Why ? Because they saw clearly that they were not going to win. The mood of the people was such that they were not going to be supported. So, they wanted and excuse to get out, and then they make these charges that it is all humbug and fraud I would like to tell him not to judge the people of India in such a superficial way. The people of India are sound Their political maturity is unparallelled in the annals of parliamentary democracy. The way they voted in the Election of 1971 shows that they wanted to have a stable Government. They decided that our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her party would give them stable Government, and so they voted for her. In 1972, they again thought that as she had achieved victory in Bangla Desh by military intervention, she would keep her promise of *garibi hatao* They strengthened her hands with majority in all the states so that she could work with dynamic speed to implement the *garibi hatao* programme immediately. This was the mood of the people from Kashmir to Cape Comerin and from Assam to Kutch. The people thought in one way, and that is the reason why those who have failed to get elected call it a fraud This is the only reason I can see. Last time the pernicious theory was trotted out that invisible ink was imported from the Soviet Union. This time that argument is not there. The argument now is fraud. It serves no purpose. If Mr. Shamim considers india as his own country, that he is an Indian first, then let him think and act as an Indian. He may belong to any political party, we have no objection, but the country is one, its unity is indivisible, and that is where we stand. If necessary we shall fight to save that unity. We will not budge an inch from that. He is such a nice person to talk with, but I was simply taken aback when he made a political speech on the budget, to which I had to reply. I am really constrained to say that he has lost his sense of reasoning.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi) : Sir, let me begin by congratulating the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a balanced budget which should boost the morale of the common man. The people of our country have repeatedly proved their sense of patriotism and sound common sense by accepting burdens whenever it has been necessary Only recently they bore the burden of the supplementary budget which was required to face the extraordinary situation last year to help Bangla Desh and our war efforts. I am sure the common man will not hesitate to take his share of the burden, provided a proper psychological atmosphere is created and he is convinced of the genuineness of the case.

Sir, the soundness of the budget has been proved in a way by the buoyancy of the share market. This has been possible because the industrial section on the one hand is now sure of the stability of the Government and more investment will come forward On the other side, the common man believes today that the Government really and sincerely means to give a fair and equitable deal to him. Here I do not agree with my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta ; when the Government is really stable, then only the share market goes up

The critics of the budget should note that the public sector undertakings in the Centre and also in the States will get Rs. 700 crores more than last year. This is a big achievement. Out of this Rs 700 crores, more than Rs. 150 crores are specially earmarked for the weaker sections of the society and special emphasis has been given to rural works, leading to rural development and rural employment. Moreover, special employment schemes for educated unemployed persons in the urban areas are also receiving top priority and all the serious consideration which it deserves. If this is not bringing socialism, then what is really socialism ?

Rapid expension of primary education including improvement of school buildings and school environment has also received proper attention in the proposed budget.

The budget has also taken into account the serious problems of drinking water in the villages, and a big scheme for expansion of immediate water supplies in the rural areas is being taken up. I am sorry I do not agree with one of my friends when he said that drinking water arrangements are not being looked after in this budget. Care was taken in the previous budget about this matter and

[Shrimati Mukul Banerjee]

in this budget also care has been taken to look after it

Sir, very considerable sums have been set apart for slum clearance, slum improvement and low cost urban housing for low income group I would like to tell the previous speaker who spoke about slums in Bombay that in New Delhi we have started very good work and the New Delhi Municipal Committee has already built a lot of latrines in slum areas and provided taps and other necessary facilities for living like human beings So in New Delhi conditions are improving very well and I hope that with our majority in the Delhi Metropolitan Council we shall be able to change the conditions in Old Delhi also

Particular emphasis has been given in the budget for rapid expansion of health family planning and nutrition schemes also It is clear from the budget that the slum population in the big cities will also now receive adequate attention

Taking an overall view of the position the budget proposal is a clear indication that the Government is determined to do both social justice and economic justice, particularly to the under developed and weaker sections of the society, which includes Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes minorities and other sections This budget is sure to create a new social order

The implementation of the schemes is very crucial and I would like to put pressure on that I would like to know from the hon Finance Minister as to how he is thinking of enlisting public enthusiasm and public cooperation I believe that creating a proper cadre at the administrative level is adsolutely necessary, and that cadre should be dedicated to the cause and should actually believe in socialism

It should be admitted that every budget proposal brings some additional burden on the fixed income group, either through direct or or indirect taxation I know this because most of the voters in my constituency, are government servants This group by nature does not evade tax They cannot either, because their mode of income is always open and clear The tax structure is putting an increasing burden on them At the same time, it is our experience that the sphere of black money and tax evasion is rapidly widening These are being made manifest in ever increasing smuggling of gold in the country, illegal operations in land and superfluous high valued consumer goods This is grossly harmful to the society because this money does not contribute to savings for investment on either public or private sector On the other hand this leads to inflation and more deficit financing I would like to know from the hon Minister how he proposes to fight this chronic malady in the society

Again we heard throughout last year that agricultural wealth should be taxed But I do not find any clear and distinct beginning towards this in the budget proposal According to me at least a beginning should be made in this budget with the higher land holdings e g 50 acres or more and no exemption should be given to society holdings Of course government may think of finding out some other means to boost co operative farming etc

I would like to raise another point about incentives Government should have a scheme to spend the local levies on local improvement schemes as far as possible This will minimise the common resentment that the local people do not derive any benefit out of the taxes paid by them I would like to give one example In Malda they produce only mangoes There was one D C who started collecting four paise per basket and thus collected Rs 4½ lakhs that way The entire money was their spent on building schools, colleges and hospitals in that area so that the local area could be improved

Then, more ear-marking of funds has to be done for the development of the backward areas Certain facilities will have to be given to attract industries to those areas These facilities will include, among other things, communications, railways, roads, electrification and better living conditions

Then, government have not indicated as to how they propose to hold the price line, particularly of essential goods Voluntary organisations alone cannot tackle this problem So, there should be a really effective machinery set up by government with proper sanction from the government at least for items like foodgrains, sugar, pulses, salt, kerosene, taxtiles etc If necessary, government should

consider state trading in such essential consumer commodities. Of course, I would appeal to all Members of Parliament to unite and help the government in organising the price resistance movement and also in bringing down the prices. There should be no party barrier in this because this will ultimately help the poor.

Extra tax on kerosene is bound to hit very adversely almost the entire poor and specially the rural population. I realise that Government has to import kerosene to some extent. But the other aspect of the consumer should also be kept in view. The very running of the daily life of a villager and the poor people, including cooking and light etc, depends on kerosene and additional tax on kerosene is sure to hit them severely. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to withdraw this proposal.

I would rather suggest that the Finance Ministry can take two paise more on rayon, because rayon is used by rich people and not by poor people, than taxing kerosene till we are in a position to give lighting facilities to all the villagers.

Regarding the boosting of industrial production, I would suggest to the Government to seriously evolve means to establish good relationship with labour. One of the principal means should be to have management and workers combined council or committee, in which the workers' representatives should be able to participate in the entire matter of industry. This should be immediately implemented properly in the public sector undertakings. There is a provision for this but it is not properly implemented. That is why, labour unrest is there.

In the end, I give my wholehearted support to the Budget proposals and I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for his keeping a balanced and judicious eye on every aspect of the national requirement and I am quite sure that the implementation of the Budget proposals will surely bring a rapid social transformation and a new and just social order would be created.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : बड़ी मेहनत करके हमारे मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्ट्री ने ऐसा बजट बनाया है जो किसी को पिंच न हो। लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की थी कि बंगला देश की लड़ाई के बाद और स्टेट असैम्बलीज के ईलैकशंज के बाद हम संजीदगी से सोचते कि मुल्क को किस तरफ हमें ले जाना है और हमारा रास्ता क्या होना चाहिये। लोग रास्ता ढूंढ चुके हैं। लेकिन इस बजट के बारे में यह कहना है कि इसको बहुत कान्फिडेंस से बनाया तो गया है लेकिन यह बड़ा गोलमोल ढंग से बनाया गया है। इस बजट में न तो रूरल रिच क्लास को टच किया गया है। और न ही बिग मौनोपोलीज को टच किया गया है बहुत ध्यान से हमने किसी को भी नाराज न करने की बात की है। यह रास्ता बदलने वाली बात नही हो सकती है। इस वास्ते इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से हमें सोचना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि देश को जिस तरफ हम ले जाना चाहते हैं क्या यह बजट हमको उस तरफ लेकर जा रहा है या नही। मेरी बहुत साफ थिंकिंग इसके बारे में यह है कि यह नही ले जा रहा है।

हमने इस बजट में सोशल रिफार्म्ज के लिए, हरिजनों के लिए पैसा बढ़ाकर रखा है। इसको मैं एप्रिशिएट करता हूं। लेकिन मिट्टी के तेल, फर्टिलाइजर या छोटे ट्यूबवैल्ज पर आपने जो टैक्स लगाया है इसका सीधा असर जो छोटा किसान है उस पर पड़ेगा। एक तरफ हम कहते है कि जो छोटा किसान है वह हरकत में आए, वह तकड़ा हो, मजबूत हो और उसको आगे लाना चाहिये लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम ट्यूबवैल्ज पर, फर्टिलाइजर पर टैक्स लगाते हैं, इसको मैं अच्छा नहीं समझता हूं।

सारा प्राबलैम यह है कि आज इस देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसको हम चेंज कैसे करें। लोग तबदीली चाहते है, पार्टी तबदीली चाहती है, पार्लिमैंट चाहती है, लीडरशिप चाहती है। फिर रुकावट कौनसी है? एक रुकावट तो मैं समझता हूं और वह है ब्यूरोक्रेसी। लेकिन वह भी इतना भारी प्राबलैम नहीं है कि जिसको देख न सकें, सम्भाल न सकें। यह ठीक है कि पिछले तीन-चार साल में देश में जो कुछ हुआ, जो डायरेक्शन देश को दी गई, उसको डेसट्राय करने के

[श्री मतपाल कपूर]

ढंग भी यहां पर इस्तेमाल हुए। देश के लोग और लीडरशिप देश को जिस तरह ले जाना चाहती है हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी हमें उस रास्ते से बहकने और रास्ता बदलने के लिए मजबूर करती है, यह सही हो सकता है। देखने में आया है कि जितने नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स के या दूसरे बैंक्स के या इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन जो हमने बनाए हैं, उनमें जितने भी प्राइवेट डायरेक्टर्ज हैं एल आई सी तथा दूसरे इदारों में जितने डायरेक्टर हैं यह सही है कि उनके पास जब कोई प्राबलैम आता है, मौनोपोलीज को खत्म करने की बात आती है या आप कोई नई बात करना चाहते हैं तो आपको रास्ते में सबसे बड़ी रुकावट कौन नजर आती है, सारी फाइनेंशियल इस्टीट्यूशज को एक रास्ते से मोड़ कर दूसरे रास्ते की ओर ले जाने वाले कौन हैं, आपके तमाम जितने बड़े-बड़े बिजनैस हाउसिस हैं उनके एजेंट ही तो हैं। आपने टैरिफ कमिशन बना रखा है। आज देश के सरमायेदार कोई डिमांड करें, उसकी वकालत उनसे भी ज्यादा टैरिफ कमिशन में बैठे हुए लोग करते हैं। क्या इस तरह से जो तबदीली आप चाहते हैं, वह आएगी। जरूरी था कि आज हम फैसला करते कि मैक्सिमम इनकम क्या हो एक इंडिविजुअल की इंडिविजुअल फैमिली की। अरबन सीलिंग की तरफ भी हमने देखना है। मैं मानता हूं कि बजट एक ऐसा जरिया नहीं कि देश में इनकलाब आ जाए। लेकिन एक डायरेक्शन तो आप इसमें दे सकते हैं। चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की कान्फ्रेंस में फैसला हुआ कि लैंड सीलिंग हम करें। अब डायरेक्शन दे कर सारी स्टेट्स को इसको इम्प्लेमेंट करने का सवाल है। देश में फ्रस्ट्रेशन फैल रही है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि बंगला देश आजाद करा लिया और इंटीग्रेशन जीत लिए, अब क्राइसिस खत्म हो गया। मेरे ख्याल में वह अब शुरू हुआ है। हम लोग कम्प्लेसेंट हैं। हम समझने लग गए हैं कि हमें कुछ करने की अब जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि एक दो साल हम इसी तरह काम करते रहे तो लोगों में दुबारा फ्रस्ट्रेशन आ जायगा।

बेकारी का भी मसला है। एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि लाखों टीचर, इंजीनियर वगैरह बेकार हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे मुल्क में करोड़ों अनपढ़ हैं। स्कूल अभी तक पूरी तरह खुल नहीं पाए। हर गांव में स्कूल हम पहुंचा नहीं पाए। इस सब को कैसे रिएरेंज किया जाए, इसको आपको देखना है। 29 करोड़ रुपया आप मिट्टी के तेल पर टैक्स लगा कर वसूल कर रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ दो सौ करोड़ का आपने अनाज जाया कर दिया। यह पिछले साल की बात थी। इस बजट को भी मैंने देखा है। जितना फूड प्रोडक्शन एरिया है, पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर-प्रदेश इनमें नए स्टोर्ज आपने कहीं क्या बनाने की व्यवस्था की है? कितना रुपया आपने इस काम के लिए रखा है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं। पिछले साल दो सौ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज खराब हो गया इस वास्ते कि स्टोर आपके पास नहीं थे, अनाज का मूवमेंट आप रेल में नहीं कर सके। इस साल भी अनाज खराब हो सकता है, इस तरफ आपने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आपके पास इस साल जो सरप्लस अनाज होगा, अगर बरसात हो जाए ज्यादा और फ्लड्ज आ जाएं तो आप उसको कैसे सम्भालेंगे, इस तरफ आपने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। इस तरफ रेलवेज या फूड मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। अब इन दोनों की एक जायंट कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है। लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कब होगा? पंजाब में फूडग्रेन्ज के लिए कितने नये स्टोर बनाये गये हैं? सारी रेलवे लाइनें पचास, सौ साल पहले की प्लान की हुई हैं। उन पर कनजेशन देखिये। पंजाब और हरियाणा के स्टेशनों पर गोदामों से अभी तक पिछले साल का अनाज पड़ा हुआ है और उसको हटाया नहीं जा सका है।

17 hrs

• इस मुल्क के लोग तब्दीली चाहते हैं और तेज रफ्तार चाहते हैं। इस ढिलमिल ढंग से, इस सुस्त रफ्तार से काम नहीं चल सकेगा। सरकार को इस सिस्टम को बदलना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए लोग तैयार हैं, पार्लियामेंट तैयार है, लीडरशिप

तैयार है। अगर कोई तैयार नहीं है, तो वह ब्यूरोक्रेसी है। सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार ब्यूरोक्रेसी के सिस्टम में तब्दीली करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं। मेरी राय है कि सरकार को मौजूदा ब्यूरोक्रेटिक सिस्टम से छुटकारा हासिल करना होगा। ये आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० आफ़िसर सरमायादारों की नुमायंदगी करते हैं। उनके नुमायंदे बैंकों के डायरेक्टर भी हैं और इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन में भी बैठे हैं।

सारे डेवेलपमेंट को कौन रोकता है? सरकार चाहती है कि नये इनवेस्टर्ज आगे आयें, क्योंकि वह बिग मानोपालिस्ट्स को नये लाइसेंस नहीं देना चाहती हैं। जो नये इनवेस्टर एक करोड़ से कम की इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहते हैं, उनको सरकार की तरफ से क्या एडवाइस मिलती है? बैंकों में जो डायरेक्टर है, वे कहते है कि डायरेक्टर और शेयरहोल्डर किस को बना रहे हो, किसी बड़े कारखानेदार को साथ लो, तभी आपकी फैक्टरी चलेगी, तभी आपके शेयर बिकेंगे। एक तरफ सरकार डायरेक्शन देती है और दूसरी तरफ उसके ही पैदा किये हुए आदमी कन्फ्यूज करते है। इस कन्फ्यूजन को रोकने के बारे मे सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

इस सोसायटी को टोटली शेक-अप करना पड़ेगा। अगर सरकार उस तरफ नहीं चलना चाहती है, तो इस तरह के ढिलमिल, रुटीन के बजट आते रहेंगे। सरकार इस तरह से हुशियारी से बजट तो बना सकती है कि फलां-फलां सैक्शन आफ दि सोसायटी इरिटेट न हों, वह आंकड़ेबाजी तो कर सकती हैं, लेकिन जिस बेसिक बात का हमने प्रामिस किया है, उसको पूरा करने की तरफ वह नहीं बढ़ सकती है। उस तरफ बढ़ने के लिए टोटल शेक-अप की तरफ चलना होगा। सरकार ने बैंकों में जिन डायरेक्टरों को रखा है, एल० आई० सी० में जिन लोगों को रखा है, उनको चेंज किया जाये। टैरिफ कमीशन को दोबारा बनाया जाये। सरकार पब्लिक फिगर्ज में से डायरेक्टर क्यों नहीं लेती है? वह बिग बिजिनेस हाउसिंग से डायरेक्टर लेती है। क्या वे लोग जनता के लिए सोचेंगे या पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ावा देने की बात सोचेंगे? वे तो सोचेंगे कि किस तरह इसको ब्रेक किया जाये। उनकी स्ट्रगल हमारे काम को ब्रेक करने की है और हमारी स्ट्रगल उनके काम को ब्रेक करने की है। मेरा कहना सिर्फ यही है कि इस गाड़ी को ड्राइव करने का काम उन लोगों को न दिया जाये।

मिट्टी के तेल, फर्टिलाइजर और ट्यूबवैल पर जो टैक्स लगा है, उसके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब सोचें और उसको वापिस लें।

SHRI K. BALAKRISHNAN (Ambalapuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time when the Budget was presented in Parliament, the governing party had come with a thumping, massive majority, and they had the opportunity to do what they found best to implement their promises to the electorate. This time, as the Budget discussion is taking place, the position is even better for the people in office because the massive majority has gone from the Centre to the States also, and if I remember correct, never before, since independence, had there been such an opportunity for any one in power to implement the promises made to the electorate at the time of elections. Always promises to the electorate in implementation take the form of Budget and fiscal measures. In public finance, the men at the helm of affairs, have to use a particular language because unlike in the election propaganda meetings, things said in the Budget speeches and budget papers and memoranda have got to be implemented.

There had been quite a lot of eulogy and quite a lot of criticism about the Budget the Finance Minister has presented before this august assembly. But, apart from taking this side or that side, as one who looks at things quite objectively, I would request the Finance Minister to look at the reaction in the country to the Budget he has presented.

Members who were speaking before me had been quoting from newspapers and periodicals the reactions of the various sections of people to the Budget proposals of the Finance Minister. People who had been

[Shri K Balakrishnan]

groaning long under direct taxation and corporate bodies have a sigh of relief and have a word of praise for the Budget proposals We can more or less say that in this Budget a holiday is proposed for the corporate bodies and super tax paying direct tax payers But when it comes down to the smaller, weaker and poorer sections of society there had not been a word of praise from any one Those from the party in power or from the party in opposition who always make sound a good exercise to their tongue, inside parliaments and assemblies, need not necessarily echo what happens on the streets and corners I am not particularly referring to this tax or that tax because if this Government happens to be the Government of the poor people and the poor people have voted for this Government there is no escaping the fact that the poor people must run it And, for running a Government, they must pay and payments they must make in the form of taxes or collections which soever the Government chooses But, let us think of the other side of the problem They have voted you to power They have voted you because they were thrilled by your promise of '*Garibi Hatao*' They were thrilled by the leadership of the Prime Minister They were hoping that if with this massive majority, the party comes to power with the intention of implementing the proposals put before them at the time of elections they can expect certain things to happen Has a single thing happened ?

Well, there had been a lot of talk about tax on kerosene. There had been an explanation that it is after all only 5 paise—6 paise per litre and 5 paise per bottle It cannot be much of a sum for Ministers and to an extent for the Parliament Members, for Secretaries to Government and for big businessmen and so on But there are hundreds of thousands of people in this country for whom 5 paise and 6 paise become a big sum Apart from the financial aspect of it, may I remind the powers that be of one thing ? When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru joined the *interim* Cabinet as Vice-President of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and when there was a coalition Government of the Congress with the Muslim League, the one thing on which the Congress cringed to the Muslim League for commitment was not to introduce the salt tax At that time Liaquat Ali Khan was the Finance Minister It would have been one of the most revenue earning taxes if salt had been taxed But the Congress leadership cringed to the Muslim League not to tax salt Why ? Why is that Mahatma Gandhi stated on the Salt Satyagraha movement which ultimately led this country to freedom ? There must be some meaning in it The meaning that I think of may not be the meaning that the Treasury Benches attach to it But, let us think of the background of it, let us think of the psychology behind it After independence after 26 years, we are sitting here, we are taxing the poor man we are taxing the kerosene which is used for his kindle in the evening for his one morsel of food after a day work Is it a joke ? It might bring in Rs 28 crores or so But we must remember these Rs 28 crores come out of the tears out of the blood of the poor people If there be forces that work within society, that work in politics who just want the common man to go before the kerosene shop defying payment of this tax and even start some agitation, what will be the fate of this tax ? You have to collect kerosene tax literally out of the blood of the common man Do you want that state of affairs to come in this country ? When you talk of *Garibi Hatao* do you want the common man to shed his blood, defying an excise tax placed on his daily need ? Administrative thinking and the idea of public finance should have been of better spray

There is again a tax on fertilisers Well, the common man, the poor man, has just started understanding the meaning of the word fertiliser And the moment he started understanding the meaning of the word fertiliser, this is what happens It will be his neighbour who will tell him it was not this costly before it is because of those new taxes that it has become so much costly—because the poor man's Government, who wanted Garibi Hatao,—have imposed a new tax on it.

Now, Sir, the man who wears the shoe knows where the shoe pinches

In regard to my own State, I will just cite three examples Garibi Hatao is the principle. Well, even the President has a word of praise for the land reforms we have brought in our State Those land reforms favourably affect only the Garib and these Garib people are to be helped to somehow or other habilitate them-

selves to the new circumstances. That requires money. With all our resources, wherever we can find money, we are trying to find the money, but even then, we require more. We come for money. It is for Garibi Hatao, but no money is given.

The Government of India declared a policy of giving houses to people who have no land, who have no houses, The Central Ministers came to our State and declare that the Central Government is prepared to help them. We revitalised the entire Government machinery there : we prepared a project report and presented it to the Central Government. Ours was the only Government to do that. It is for building hutmeets to people who have no land, no hut. Can anything be better for Garibi hatao than building houses for the poor ? The promise was there from the Central Government. But Ministers after Ministers from the State Government have been coming and knocking at the doors of the Finance Ministry but there was no Garibi Hatao for us ? The Garibi Hatao is yet to come for us.

My hon. friend Shri M. M. Joseph was referring to the fact that if India was attacked, it was not the people of Bengal or the people of Assam or the people of Kashmir or the people in the border States alone who were attacked, but the entire people of India took it as an attack against our land. The entire India rises up as one man in such cases. That is the position in case of military attack. But we are being attacked by nature, by the Arbian Sea. Every year, thousands of acres are being eaten away by the Arabian Sea because of sea erosion. If only some of the Ministers would go there and see, they would find for themselves that nobody is losing his hutment exeept a Garib, a fisherman. The entire coastline is occupied by fisherman, and it is being washed away. The Central Minister in charge went there and saw the problem for himself and he said then and there that this was a national problem. It is not the problem of Kerala alone. If a piece of land of Kerala is lost, then what is lost is a piece of land of India, and not of Kerala alone. Chunks and chunks of land in Kerala are carried away by the Arabian Sea every year. Why not take it as a national problem ? When we are talking of Garibi Hatao, why not take this as a national problem ? We must feel and we must see and we must have the experience of this, for, after all, we have to feel that this Government is going ahead with progressive measures and going ahead with programmes for the poor.

I shall conclude my speech with just one quotation which I remember to have read long long before in Tulsidas's Ramayana. He said :

उदधि बड़ाई कौन है जगत पियासो जाय ।

This means : What is the bigness of the ocean when the whole world has to walk along the bank thirsty ? At least when we come to talk here at the time of the next budget, we must be able to feel and say that Government have *hataoed Garibi* There will only be the Garib without the Garibi. They have told the Garib that they will 'Garibi Hatao'. That means that they want progress 'hatao'. No march towards prosperity. Stop where you are. Indeed *Garibi Hatao* !

SHRI A K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : I rise to support all the proposals of the Finance Minister. I call it a well-meaning budget, but I would have been happier if this budget would have been a bit more employment-oriented. As you know, Sir, the problem of employment is a very real problem in the country. I do not say that it is the only problem in the country. But I say that if there are two problems in the whole country, then the problem of employment is one of them. Whenever we visit our constituencies after the session is over, if we are faced with ten problems a day, at least six of the problems are problems of employment. Therefore, this problem requires a special treatment. Unless we can solve this problem, I apprehend that we shall have to face very big consequences. Now, we have got the opportunity to face this problem with all courage. I apprehend that this is just a lull before the storm. If we cannot solve this problem, the storm will arise. I have some suggestions to make to Government to solve this problem straightway..... There are many private concerns in the country. If Government could prescribe compulsory employment in all these concerns, especially in those concerns employing more than 200 persons, the problem can be solved in a great way. I do not know what is the exact figure of unemployment today. In 1969 it was more than 12 million ; it might have reached

[Shri A. K. M Ishaque]

15 million now I am speaking only of the educated unemployed , I am not counting the vast multitudes in the rural areas who are suffering—due to unemployment and partial employment They are employed only three or four months a year The number of educated unemployed is anywhere from 12 to 15 million If Government could make the firms compulsorily employ additionally 10 per cent of their staff that is, concerns employing more than 200 persons, the problem would be solved to a great extent Suppose a concern has 500 on its staff, it has to take 50 more They will raise a hue and cry and protest But if Government show firmness, they will accept the proposal

I would again suggest that Government nationalise all sick and idle industries paying a compensation of Re 1 each, if the owners do not agree to reopen them within a specified period of time Lakhs of people have gone unemployed because the units have gone sick or idle This will also solve the problem to some extent

There is shortage of electricity in the country, more particularly in Bengal If the whole country is electrified it would create much scope for self employment The problem would then be very much lessened Avenues would be opened for setting up small industry , it would create avenues of self employment

I also suggest decentralisation of industry It has considerable employment potentiality Almost all the sub-divisional headquarters have been linked with through communications If industries are set up at the sub divisional and wherever possible at the block levels, many employment opportunities would be created It will also bring about industrial peace

It has been the common talk that nationalisation of banks has not achieved the desired results I agree the time is not yet ripe for an assessment like this All the same, the motive of encouraging self-employment through nationalised banks has not received momentum Government should see to it that the nationalised banks take the initiative in creating self-employment A large number of educated persons are very much eager to have self-employment through these banks, but the banks are not co-operating, nor are finding ways to bring this about Sir, in my humble opinion, if the Government at least helps at this stage, we will be helping in mitigating the problem of unemployment in this country

Almost everyone has expressed resentment at the taxation on kerosene and fertilisers. I am unhappy that kerosene is taxed I am more unhappy because of the logic advanced for taxing kerosene The Finance Minister reminds me of the good, old story of the wolf and the lamb The wolf and the lamb were drinking water flowing down the stream The wolf wanted to kill the lamb, and therefore it asked the lamb why it polluted the water last year When the lamb told the wolf that 'I was not born even last year," the wolf said 'If you were not born, it was your father who did it Therefore, you will die for your father's fault' The Finance Minister is penalising the peasantry, the have nots of the rural areas, for the crimes that the other did I would have been happier if this logic had not been advanced

I would request the Finance Minister to withdraw the tax on kerosene and fertiliser Fertiliser as you know, is a commodity in which the poor peasants having two or three or four beghas of land have found a useful instrument for achieving greater production Now, if this article is taxed, these poor people will be found to purchase less of it and thus production will be affected The number of firms in this country is quite less and the number of big jotedars particularly in West Bengal is quite less Therefore, by taxing this fertiliser, only the common peasantry in West Bengal will be affected very much Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to see to it that if it is possible the taxation on fertiliser is withdrawn

With these words, I thank the Finance Minister for presenting this budget Before I conclude, I should say that in the days preceding the presentation of this budget, there was gossip all round, a speculation all round that the Finance Minister was going to fleece the common people through direct taxation, but we are thankful to the Finance Minister that the Finance Minister has disappointed the hon Member opposite.

With these words, I thank the Finance Minister once again

श्री रुद्रप्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूं जो आपने मुझे 1972-73 के बजट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया .....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घण्टी बजाई जा रही है.....कोरम हो गया है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

एक बात और है। यहां पर कोरम मेनटेन किया जाये नहीं तो कोरम की वजह से अगर हाउस एडजर्न हो जायेगा तो वह टाइम भी टोटल टाइम मे से कट जायेगा और बजट का रेग्लाई भी उसी मे जोडना पड़ेगा। इसलिए यहां पर आप कोरम मेनटेन कीजिए।

श्री रुद्रप्रताप सिंह सभापति महोदय, मै प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हू। मैने अत्यन्त गम्भीरतापूर्वक विरोधी दल के नेताओं और सम्मानित सदस्यो के भाषणो को सुना। मै इस परिणाम पर पहुचा कि उनके भाषणों में केवल एक बात की प्रतिक्रिया है और वह यह कि लोकसभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों और देश की विधान सभाओ के चुनावो मे जनता ने कांग्रेस दल को जो प्रचण्ड बहुमत प्रदान किया है उससे उनके मन में खीजमात्र है और उस खीज को इस रूप में माननीय सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहते है। दूसरी बात यह भी है कि वे अपने राजनीतिक निहित स्वार्थों को इस तरह से रंग देकर यहा पर प्रस्तुत करना चाहते है। वे बजट के एकांकी पक्ष को ही केवल देख रहे है और बजट के समग्र चित्र को यहां पर प्रस्तुत करने में असमर्थ है।

लोक सभा के मध्यावधि निर्वाचन में सम्पूर्ण देश की जनता ने प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में पूर्ण विश्वास करते हुए भारी बहुमत दिया था और इस बात का आदेश दिया था कि देश में आर्थिक विषमता, बेकारी, बेरोजगारी और गरीबी को दूर करके शोषणमुक्त समाज का निर्माण करके बहुमुखी विकास किया जाये। सरकार ने उनकी आकांक्षाओ के अनुसार 1971-72 का बजट प्रस्तुत करके देशवासियो को समाजवाद की राह पर चलने के लिए स्पष्ट रूप से संकेत दिया था। 6 मास भी व्यतीत नही होने पाए कि पूर्वी बंगाल की जनता ने आतंक, अत्याचार, शोषण से मुक्ति पाने हेतु स्वाधीनता संग्राम छेड़ा। पाकिस्तान के तानाशाहो ने निर्मम निर्दयता तथा अमानवीय रूप से जनता और उनकी भावनाओं का दमन करना चाहा। फलस्वरूप नवम्बर, 1971 मे लगभग एक करोड शरणार्थियो ने भारत मे शरण ली। उनकी सुरक्षा, सरक्षण तथा भरण पोषण के आर्थिक भार का उत्तरदायित्व हमारे बजट पर पडना स्वाभाविक था। भारत के न चाहते हुए भी, पाकिस्तान के क्रूर दम्भी तानाशाहों ने भारत पर युद्ध थोप दिया और भारत को अपनी प्रभुसत्ता, अखण्डता की सुरक्षा के लिए युद्ध की चुनौती का सामना करना पड़ा। इस युद्ध के कारण उसके ऊपर एक आकस्मिक व्यय का बोझ पडा है।

श्रीमन्, देश के विभिन्न भागो मे प्रलयकारी अतिवृष्टि तथा कही मरुभूमि बना देने वाली अनावृष्टि के कारण भी हमारे व्यय मे आकस्मिक वृद्धि हो जाने के फलस्वरूप उसका भी बजट पर प्रभाव पड़े बिना नही रह सका।

प्रसन्नता की बात है कि उपर्युक्त विषम परिस्थितियो मे भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के कुशल नेतृत्व मे समाज कल्याण तथा विकास के कार्यो मे व्यवधान नही आने पाया और जनता की आकाक्षाओं के अनुरूप अबाध गति के साथ कार्य सम्पादित होते रहे जैसे कि 1971-72 के बजट मे प्रस्तावित थे। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हू जिस प्रकार उन्होंने शरणार्थियों को संरक्षण दिया, बंगला देश को स्वाधीनता का जीवन दिया तथा वहां की मित्र जनता को और सरकार को उनके पुनर्निर्माण और पुनर्वास के तात्कालिक काम में सहायता देने का संकल्प किया है। साथ ही साथ भारत और बंगला देश की जो मैत्री हुई है उससे हमारा

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

विश्वास है कि दोनों देश आर्थिक दिशा में समृद्धिशाली होंगे।

श्रीमान्, प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान विकास, सामाजिक न्याय, आत्म-निर्भरता, पूंजीनिवेश और धन-संग्रह सभी प्रक्रियाओं की ओर है। वे मूल्यों की स्थिरता तथा उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्नशील हैं। मैं उन्हें इस बात के लिए हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

सीमाओं की विशेष रूप से सुरक्षा, शरणार्थी सहायता, बंगला देश की सहायता, दैवी विपत्तियों के अतिरिक्त दायित्वों को भी ध्यान में रखना होगा। मातृभूमि तथा देश के लिए जो भी बलिदान हुए हैं उनके परिवारों को भी हमें पर्याप्त सहायता देनी होगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जो राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र प्रशासित सरकारों को सहायता दी जाती है मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो अभी देश भर में विधान सभाओं के चुनाव हुए और जहां पर हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी की समाजवादी सरकार बनी हैं वहां पर हमारी सरकारें इस प्रकार से कार्य करेंगी जिससे हमारे प्रदेश आत्मनिर्भर होंगे और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर कम से कम बोझा डालेंगी ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। हमारे इस बजट में गांवों में जलपूर्त्ति तथा भूमिहीन मजदूरों को भूमि दिलाने के लिए, गन्दी बस्तियों को स्वच्छ बनाने और उनको सुधारने के लिए तथा शिक्षित अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने की योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। साथ ही साथ देश में जो विकास का असंतुलन है उसको संतुलित करने की दिशा में जो प्रयास किया जा रहा है वह अत्यंत सराहनीय है। मैं इस बात की भी प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के विकास के लिए अधिकांश कृषकों के लिए धन का प्राविधान किया गया है। साथ ही साथ बच्चों के पोषण तथा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की सहायता के लिए धन की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके लिए भी मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूं। कृषि और अन्य उद्योगों का विकास करने की दिशा में सरकार जो भी कदम उठा रही है मैं आशा करता हूं कि उनसे देश के उत्पादन में तथा देश के उद्योगों को आगे बढ़ाने में सहायता मिलेगी। यह भी संतोष की बात है कि सरकार बाहर से आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के स्थान पर चाहती है कि देश के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक वस्तुओं का अधिक से अधिक सस्ती कीमत पर उत्पादन हो। दूसरी ओर यह भी प्रयास किया है कि लगातार अपने देश में अच्छी से अच्छी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन हो जिससे हमारे निर्यात के नवीन स्रोत खुलें और अधिक से अधिक हमारा निर्यात हो सके जिससे कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हो सके।

प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सरकार काले धन को बाहर निकालने के लिए, करवंचन को रोकने के लिए, बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए नीति बनाने के लिए दृढ़-संकल्प है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जैसा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है वे शीघ्र ही इस प्रकार का विधान माननीय सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेंगे जिससे इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी कि यह जो कमियां हैं उन्हें दूर किया जा सके।

सरकार ने अखबारी कागज, मोटर स्पिरिट और डाक तार के करों में जो वृद्धि नहीं की है उसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। देश में और विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों की स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है। इस ओर भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जनता ने जो हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी से और हमारी सरकार से आशा की है, उन तमाम चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जायगी जिसमें उसका अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन हो सके और हमारी चीनी विश्व के मार्केट में एक अच्छा स्थान प्राप्त कर सके।

मै सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वह देश में धनी वर्ग की सम्पत्ति, उसके प्रयोग, उपयोग और उपभोग में आने वाली सम्पूर्ण वस्तुओं पर अधिक से अधिक कर लगाए। उनकी विलासिता

की जो वस्तुएं हैं या नशीली वस्तुएं हैं उनपर अधिक से अधिक टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिए।

मैं आपका अधिक समय न लेकर एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। सरकार का यह प्रयास सराहनीय है कि वह चाहती है कि निकट भविष्य में हमारे इस उप-महाद्वीप में एक ऐसी भावना का उदय हो जिससे यहां की 70 करोड़ जनता भूख, अभाव, रोग और शोषण के विरुद्ध लड़ाई लड़ सके। यह कटु सत्य है कि देश के सामने एक गभीर स्थिति है जिसका सामना हम सब को मिलकर करना होगा, विशेष रूप से धनी वर्ग को अधिक से अधिक त्याग करना होगा। यह समय है भविष्य मे कुछ करने का, न कि बीती हुई कमियों और अभावों को दुहराने का। हमारे सामने जो हमारा उद्देश्य है, जो हमारी नीतियां है, देश के अंदर प्रजातंत्र, समाजवाद, धर्म निरपेक्षता की, उनको पुष्पित और पल्लवित करने का समय है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हम दृढ़ता के साथ आगे बढ़ेंगे और बीती हुई कमियो को भूल जाएंगे।

मसायब से उलझ कर मुस्कुराना मेरी फितरत है
मुझे नाकामियों पर अश्क बरसाना नहीं आता।
निगाहें जिनकी जम जाती है मुस्तकबिल के चेहरे पर
उन्हें माजी की बेरहमी को दोहराना नही आता।।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन मे इस साल के बजट पर जो चर्चायें हुई उनको मैंने काफी धैर्य और गम्भीरता से सुना। इस बजट में पिछले साल देश में जो हालात खड़े हुए और उनका जो बोझ देश की सरकार और देश की जनता को उठाना पड़ा और आखीर में हमने जिस तरह कामयाबी हासिल की उसका जिक्र है। पिछले साल जो कई इलाकों में बाढ़ें आईं और कई इलाकों में जो सूखे पड़े उसके बावजूद देश का कृषि उत्पादन जो हुआ है वह एक शानदार रेकार्ड है। देश में बावजूद इन सब मुसीबतों के खाद्यान्न का रेकार्ड उत्पादन इस साल में हुआ। कुल मिलाकर देश का खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 12 मिलियन टन से भी ज्यादा हुआ, जो अपने आप में एक रेकार्ड है। कृषि के दूसरे उत्पादन भी हमारे यहा बहुत अच्छे हुए। जैसा वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा, इसकी वजह से भी हमारे साधनों पर इस साल काफी बोझ पड़ा है। जो भी एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन हमारे देश में हुआ है उसको मोबिलाइज करने के लिए, उसको ठीक ढंग से इकट्ठा करने के लिए जो प्रयत्न करना पड़ा उससे हमारी वित्तीय व्यवस्था पर असर पड़ा है तथा उसका बहुत बड़ा भाग वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्वयम् सरकार की ओर से झेला है। बाकी बोझ हमारे बैंकिंग इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स पर पड़ा है। इस व्यवस्था को भी हमको गम्भीरता से जमाने की आवश्यकता रहेगी।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन की कुछ कमोडिटीज है जिनकी प्राइसेज इस साल कम हुई हैं। अभी हमारे केरल के माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि कोकोनट की प्राइसेज पिछले साल के मुकाबले आधी हो गई, इसी तरह से जूट की प्राइसेज जो एक प्रोड्यूसर को मिल रही है, फूड ग्रेन की प्राइसेज जो एक किसान को मिल रही है, वह काफी कम हैं। आज कंज्यूमर को जो चीजे मिल रही है उनमें लोग महंगाई महसूस करते है, मगर उसके बीच में जो सारा अरेंजमेंट है, जो सारी व्यवस्था है उसमे बहुत सुधार की आवश्यकता है। हमारे देश में जो कुछ हुआ हैं उसकी जो आर्थिक समीक्षा हमारे सामने आई है उसको देखने से हमें यह पूरा ज्ञान होता है कि देश लगातार आगे बढ़ रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : गणपूर्ति के लिए घण्टी बजाई जा रही है·····अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रक्खें।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी मार्फत इस सदन में निवेदन कर रहा था कि कृषि के विकास में हमारा देश काफी तेज गति से आगे बढ़ा है और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के हर साल

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

मे हमने विकास के जो टार्गेट रक्खे थे हमारी कृषि की प्रोग्रेस उससे बहुत ज्यादा हुई है।

हा खास तौर से औद्योगिक विकास के सिलसिले मे हमने हर साल जो टार्गेट रक्खे थे उसके हिसाब मे जरूर कमी है। पिछले साल के औद्योगिक विकास पर जहा हम हर साल 7 या 8 परसेंट बढौतरी की रफ्तार मानकर चलते थे वहा वह विकास सिर्फ 4 या 4 5 परसेंट ही रहा है, जबकि कृषि का विकास 7 और 8 परसेंट तक रहा है। इसके हिसाब से जिस रास्ते के लिए हमने माना था कि वह मुश्किल है उसको हमने सरल रूप से हल किया और जिसको काफी सरल सामान था वह काफी मुश्किल नजर आ रहा है।

इसी हिसाब से हम सोचते है कि वित्त मत्री जी ने इस बार जो टैक्सेशन रक्खा हमारे बजट के अन्दर उसमे खास तौर पर कारपोरेट सेक्टर पर जो डाइरेक्ट टैक्स लगाया और कुल आमदनी 16 करोड आकी है, अगर पूरे साल की आमदनी हमे मिलेगी तो वह 24 करोड होगी। सब लोगो को उनसे शिकायत है कि उन्होने डाइरेक्ट टैक्स बहुत कम लगाया है, और इसीलिए उनकी राय है कि यह समाजवादी बजट नही है, यह गरीबी हटाओ का बजट नही है। मेरे ख्याल से यह सोचना बिल्कुल गलत है। मेरे ख्याल से वित्त मत्री जी ने यह सोचा है कि वह जो 710 करोड रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट करना चाहते है केन्द्रीय और राज्यो की योजनाओ मे उसके जरिये विकास को गति मिलेगी। मगर इसके साथ-साथ हम आशा करते है कि देश के वह लोग जो कारपोरेट सेक्टर मे काम करते हैं वह भी उद्योगो को बढावा देने के लिए ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट क्रिएट करेंगे। देश के बेकार लोगो को काम पर लगायेंगे। मेरे ख्याल से लोकतन्त्र मे इस प्रकार की भावना गलत भी नही है। इसलिए जो आज उन्होने थोडी सी हालिडे दी है उसके पीछे जो भावना है उसको समझ कर वह लोग रेसिप्रोकेट करेंगे और देश के लोगो को काम पर लगाकर देश मे औद्योगिक विकास के अन्दर गति लायेंगे, वह भी हमारे इरादो को इसी प्रकार से सोचेंगे, क्योकि हमारे इरादे कम्यूनिस्टो की व्यवस्था के इरादे नही हो सकते। उनको हमेशा हमसे शिकायत रही है और हमसे सवाल भी करते हैं कि इस बजट के पीछे क्या फिलासफी है, और इस बजट के बारे मे क्या सोचते है। जब वह लेनिन और मार्क्स की फिलासफी की बात कहते है, वर्ग सघर्ष और खून खच्चर की फिलासफी की बात करते है तथा हमसे पूछते हैं कि क्या हम उसको गलत मानते हैं तो यह ठीक है कि हम उसको गलत मानते है। हम इस देश मे शान्ति के जरिये क्रान्ति लाना चाहते है, समाज को बदलना चाहते है, अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बदलना चाहते है, गरीब और अमीर के फर्क को कम करना चाहते है। हम इस बात की व्यवस्था करना चाहते है कि हर आदमी की बुनियादी जरूरतो की चीजे देश मे आसानी से जल्दी से जल्दी मिल सके, पर हम अपने तरीके से इसको करना चाहते है, जो कि आपके तरीके से भिन्न है।

इस चीज को आज देश का हर आदमी समझता है। अगर न समझता होता तो फिर आज जो चुनाव हुए विधान सभाओ के उसमे पब्लिक ओपिनियन का रिफ्लेक्शन इस तरह से न होता। वह आपकी बात को भी समझते है और हमारी बात को भी समझते है, वह हमारे तौर तरीके को भी समझते है और आपके तौर तरीके को भी समझते है और विधान सभाओ के ताजा चुनाव इस बात के सबूत है कि वह हमारे रास्ते को ज्यादा पसद करते है। इसलिए आप जिस दृष्टिकोण से सोचते है उसी दृष्टिकोण से हम भी सोचे यह जरूरी नही है। हमारे देश को इस बात को ध्यान मे रखकर और इसको समझकर चलना है। हमारी पार्टी इस बात को समझकर चलती है कि देश की जनता जल्दी बदलाव चाहती है। जो गरीब लोग हैं वह हमसे अपने जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की अपेक्षा रखते हैं और सरकार भी उसकी उपेक्षा को मानती है, और उसी दृष्टिकोण से इस बजट के सारे प्रपोजल रक्खे गये हैं।

हमने जो भी बोझ उठाया है उसमे खास

तौर से जो 710 करोड़ रु० का नया इन्वेस्टमेंट है उसमें 125 करोड़ रु० का जो लम्पसम प्राविजन है उसमें सिर्फ तीन या चार मुद्दे इस योजना के साथ जोड़े गये हैं, जैसे पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था, गन्दी बस्तियों को ठीक करने की व्यवस्था, पढ़े-लिखे बेकारों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था। चूंकि मैं राजस्थान से आता हूं मैं वहां की स्थिति को समझता हूं, श्री चव्हाण भी उस भूमि को जानते हैं। उस इलाके में आज आजादी के पच्चीस वर्ष बाद भी, जबकि हम अपनी स्वतंत्रता की सिल्वर जुबिली मनाने जा रहे है, हजारो गांव ऐसे हैं जहां लोगों को पीने का पानी सात-सात आठ-आठ मील से लाकर पीना पड़ता है क्योंकि वहां पर मीठा पानी है ही नही। मीठे पानी के छोटे-छोटे टाकें कुछ लोगों ने बना रक्खे है लेकिन जो लोग गरीब है जो हरिजन है, जो अपना पानी खुद लाने की क्षमता नही रखते उन्हें कितनी मुसीबत होती इसका अन्दाजा आप लगा सकते है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि 125 करोड़ रुपये की जो व्यवस्था है इस साल के बजट में उसमें टाप प्रायारिटी आप पीने के पानी की करे। ईश्वर ने हवा तो फ्री कर रक्खी है उसके बाद जीवन की आवश्यकताओं में पीने का पानी दूसरे नम्बर पर आता है, खुद अपने लिए, अपने मवेशियों के लिए और दूसरों के लिए, जिस का हमको विकास करना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : मैंने पांच मिनट लिए है। थोड़ा सा समय मुझे और दे दें। मैं ..... इरेलवेंट बोलूं तो आप मुझे रोक दीजियेगा।

पीने के पानी के लिए आज भी राजस्थान में हजारों गांव तरस रहे हैं। वहां पर पानी खारी है। उस खारी पानी में गांवों की बैल्ट्स की बैल्ट्स आ गई हैं। उन गांवों में पानी लाने का सिवाय पाइप लाइन स्कीम्ज के कोई और दूसरा तरीका नहीं है। हमारी सरकार ने पाइप लाइन स्कीम्ज काफी तैयार कर रक्खी हैं। कुछ तो मंजूर हो गई हैं। लेकिन अभी भी और बहुत सी स्कीम्ज पड़ी हुई हैं। मैं एक प्रान्त की बात नहीं कहना हूं, सभी प्रान्तों की संदर्भ में बात कहता हूं। कई स्थान है देश में जहां पीने का पानी है लेकिन दूर है और मीठा पानी है, वहां तालाब वगैरह बना कर इसकी व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। उसमें जीव जन्तु, कीड़े आदि हो सकते है, जिनका कुछ इलाज किया जा सकता है। उनके लिए टैंक बनाओ, उस पानी को फिल्टर करो, सब कुछ करो। दूसरा वह पानी है जो पीने लायक नहीं है, उस जगह पानी की व्यवस्था करके काम को आप प्रायोरिटी दें। पानी का आप इक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करें, सब कुछ करें तो वह सिद्धान्त भी गलत होगा। इसलिए मै प्रायोरिटी के रूप में आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूं। हमारे उन इलाकों को जहां पीने का खारी पानी है और सात-सात और आठ आठ मील दूर से पानी लाना पड़ता है, खारी पानी से गावों की बैल्ट्स की बैल्ट्स आ गई है, वहां के लिए जो योजनाये है उनको कम से कम इस 125 करोड की धनराशि मे आप प्राथमिकता दें। पढे लिखों की बेकारी की समस्या भी है। भारत में गन्दी बस्तियों को भी साफ करना है। लेकिन जहा तक इन गन्दी बस्तियों का सवाल है अगर ये चार छः महीने और गन्दी रह जाएं तो मेरे ख्याल से कोई ज्यादा मुसीबत नही होगी। पच्चीस साल की आजादी मे हमको कम से कम पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था तो कर ही देनी चाहिये थी। इस काम को अब आप जरूर करें।

छोटे किसानों, मार्जिनल किसानों, लैंडलैस लेबर के लिए जो योजनाये है, उनकी धनराशि को आपने दुगुना किया है, तीन के बजाय छः किया है और छ. के बजाय बारह किया है। आप पिछले इतिहास को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इन योजनाओं को लागू करने के बाद उनका काम अभी तक भी ठीक तरह से जमा नही है। आगे भी इस काम को जमाना जरूरी है। गांव के आदमी को आइडेंटिफाई करना जरूरी है। इसको कौन करेगा कि कौन सब मार्जिनल है और कौन मार्जिनल है। इसके लिए आपको डैडिकेटिड अफसरों की जरूरत है जो इन सारे कामों को कर सकें। आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है और हम को भी आगाह

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

किया है कि बजट मे किसी काम के लिए प्रावि-जन कर देना अलग बात है और उस धन का सही उपयोग होता है या नही यह देखना दूसरी बात है। उसके लिए सदन के माननीय सदस्यो ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि सही तरीके मे शासन चले, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चले और उनके काम करने के जो तरीके है जो प्रणाली है, उसमे परिवर्तन किया जाय यह बहुत जरूरी है। हम हमेशा इस बात को कहते आ रहे है फिर चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर को चलाने के तरीके हो या दूसरे सरकारी काम करने के तरीके हो उनमें जो लोग काम करते है उनके दिमाग मे भी परिवर्तन लाना होगा और यह कैसे लाया जाए, इसको कैसे किया जाए, इसके बारे मे गम्भीरता से आपको सोचना होगा। योजनाओ का इम्पलीमेंटेशन सही तरीके से हो, इस व्यवस्था को देखना भी निहायत जरूरी है। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो सरकार को जो बहुत तेजी से इन कामो को करना चाहती है वह जरूर इसमे सफल होगी।

सब भारत की मुसीबतो के बावजूद जो बजट पेश किया गया है, और जिस तरह से पेश किया गया है, मैं समझता हू कि हालात को देखते हुए वह एक बहुत अच्छा बजट है लेकिन देखा यह भी जाना चाहिये कि इसका इम्प्ली-मेंटेशन सही ढग से हो। पूरी सीरियसनैस अगर बरती गई और जो कुछ इसमे रखा गया है उसको सही तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया तो देश की जनता को लाभ होगा।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं वित्त मत्री को इसके लिए बधाई देता हू और इस बजट का समर्थन करता हू।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri M. T. Raju.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not in town.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri H. P. Sharma ...Absent.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE (Akola) : Mr Chairman, Sir, at the outset let me express my deep sense of gratitude to my leader, the Prime Minister, for giving me this opportunity to be a Member of this august House This is the first time that I am venturing to place my thoughts on an important subject like the Budget and I deem it a privilege to do so among the galaxy of gentlemen of this country

On the Budget, at the outset, let me submit that I do not consider this Budget a socialist Budget because in a capitalist society, a Budget which thinks in terms of taxation which is an inherent part of capitalist system cannot be a socialist Budget. It is a contradiction in terms It will be a misnomer. But we can have a socialist objective, a socialist direction, and that is pre-eminently there, writ large in this Budget. The shot in the arm that the Finance Minister has proposed in the form of a huge dose of Plan outlay of Rs 710 crores is going to serve as a launching pad, if I may put it that way, for launching the rocket of socialism in this country which will take us to the height of *Garibi Hatao* Therefore, I submit, this is a Budget which has tremendous potentiality provided we implement the proposals and take it in the right direction Let us, as some of the Members have said, think in terms of basic philosophy of socialism.

As we know, it is elementary economics that the means of production in any economy are three basic economic factors, that is, land, labour and capital. Land belongs to nature—God Nobody can claim that he owns land in the economic sense Labour is of all people and capital is the result of labour on land Labour is of all people, not of the few Therefore, the few cannot ever claim that they have a right over the capital which is the result of the effort of the many. That is the basic concept which must be clear in our mind if we are at all to think in terms of the good of all. We do not have to borrow this concept from a particular school of thought That has been there in the tradition of this country when the seer says :

ईशावास्यमिदं सर्वं यत्किंचित्जगत्या जगत
तेन त्यक्तेन भुजीथा मा गृध. कस्य स्विद्धनम् ।।

Whose is this capital ? It does not belong to any single individual, howsoever eminent,

howsoever capable, howsoever big, he may be. Therefore, it is this basic concept of our own tradition that we have to implement. If that is so, how do we then go about implementing this plan of socialism ? How do we do it ? Again, the seer says :

ओम् सहना भवतु ।
सहनौ भुनक्तु ।
सहवीर्यं करवावहै ।।
तेजस्वीनामवधीतमस्तु ।
मा विद्विषाव है ।।

It is that spirit. There can be no better definition of socialism than this. We have to bring it in practice. How do we do it ? As the Prime Minister has said, we have to take a fresh look at not only the principles but even the implementation that we want to bring about.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue on the 24th.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 24, 1972/Chaitra 4, 1894 (Saka).

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